The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE PINCHBACK RESOLUTION DISPOSED OF BY THE SENATE.

A MOTION TO POSTPONE TILL NEXT DECEMBER SPRUNG ON THE SENATE AND CARRIED BY 33 TO 30—A VIRTUAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEFEAT—WHAT PINCHBACK'S FRIENDS HOPE FROM THIS MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The expectation that the vote on the admission of Pinchback would be taken to-day added to the interest of the Senate debate, and had the effect of crowding the galleries. Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, who has hitherto voted and talked against Pinchback and voted against him in committee, made a short speech explanatory of the reason that induced him to change his position. He still believed the election of 1872 in Louisiana was an organized fraud on both sides. He believed the matter should have been sent back to the people of Louisiana and a new election had. There is now no hope of that being done. He had hitherto held that before the Senate could vote to admit Pinchback the validity of the Kellogg Government should be passed upon. The House of Representatives had formally declared Kellogg Governor of Louisiana, and he thought therefore that Pinchback should be admitted. Senator Dawes said he did not understand that the House had decided any issue in passing the resolution. It was a compromise, and was so regarded, and the resolution could not have been guarded had it not been carefully guarded so as to express no judgment as to the merits of the controversy. Senator Alcorn said the resolution recognized Kellogg as Governor without qualification, and declared that he should continue as Governor until the end of his term. If Kellogg be Governor, then Pinchback holds the proper certificate of election. If he be rejected and another man sent here by the Legislature of Louisiana, the new comer will present the same character of certificate which is now held by Pinchback. The declaration of the legality of Kellogg's election reconciled him to Pinchback's admission, and he would vote for him, believing his admission would settle the controversy and give peace to Louisiana. Senator Alcorn weakened his argument by declaring, in concluding, that a majority of the people of Louisiana were black, and were entitled to have a representative of their own color in the Senate—Pinchback was their representative man, a man of their own race and choice. The white people of Louisiana had a Senator here, and he thought the blacks should also have a Senator.

Senator Edmunds made an able argument of two hour length against the admission. He was listened to with close attention, Senators taking seats close to him in order the better to hear. During his remarks Andrew Johnson occupied a seat at the clerk's desk, directly in front of Mr. Edmunds. Referring to the closing remarks of Senator Alcorn, Mr. Edmunds said if the United States Senate possessed the right to choose Senators, the argument of Mr. Alcorn might have some application. The Senate was not a universal body, where all races of men are represented by their own particular types. The question to be decided was not a question of humanity, morality, or race. It is a plain question of law, and must be decided in the only way in which the Senate is authorized to decide. The Senate is bound by the Constitution and laws and must declare in a judicial way, and in accordance with the law and testimony, whether Pinchback has been rightfully chosen a Senator of the United States. He read from the Constitution of Louisiana the modes prescribed for the election of Governor and legislators, and applied the methods therein prescribed to the conduct of the election of 1872, as recorded in the testimony. He held that the Returning Board was an illegal, irresponsible body, and that their actions were subversive of all law. Lynch, the President of the board, testified that the result was declared without the aid of original returns, and was based upon his personal knowledge of the political notions and opinions of the various parishes. Without returns of any kind a certain man was declared to have been selected Governor, and other men declared to have been elected legislators. It was a mockery to call such a proceeding an election. The Legislature thus created was the body which selected Pinchback, and even if Kellogg be the lawful Governor, that fact would not establish the right of a claimant chosen by a body set up in such an unlawful and violent manner. Pinchback must be tried on his title, and the Senate must decide whether the body which sent him here was the lawful Legislature of Louisiana. He held that neither the Constitution nor laws of Louisiana authorized the courts of that State to determine what is the Legislature. The framework of the Government is erected upon the principle that not even the Judicial Department may determine the functions of the Legislative Department.

When Senator Edmunds concluded there was some applause in the galleries, which was promply suppressed. Senator McMillan, the new Senator from Minnesota, spoke briefly against Pinchback's admission. He held that the *prima facie* case had vanished before the real facts. Pinchback could not be seated upon a presumption—now that the testimony has been taken and all the facts made known. Senator Howe argued at length that the Kellogg Government was legally elected by a majority of votes and that Pinchback was entitled to admission upon his certificate. Before Mr. Howe concluded, a recess was taken until 7:30 o'clock.

After the recess Mr. Howe concluded his speech, and Mr. Logan took the floor and spoke two hours in favor of the admission of Pinchback. He made a very earnest and excited speech, striking out right and left at the legal arguments of such Senators as Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Christiancy, and striking blindly even, by his own admission of his slight knowledge of law. But his fervor and enthusiasm for Pinchback were not the less on that account. He was followed by Senator Morton, who had the right by courtesy to close the debate. He argued that a majority of the people of Louisiana, being Republicans, it followed that if a fair return had been made of the election of 1872, Kellogg and his associates would have been elected. He believed a majority of the legal votes deposited declared for Kellogg. The State Government has existed for over two years, and been formally recognized by the State courts of Louisiana, by the President of the United States, and by the House of Representatives. Kellogg can be no more and no less than Governor. If he be Governor his acts must have the same force as the acts of the Governor of any other State. The case of Louisiana does not differ from that of any other case where frauds have been practiced. There are more or less frauds at all general elections. He cited the election in New-York in 1868, and claimed the Governor then was elected by fraud. When a Senator was sent here no inquiry was made by the Senate. The State courts recognized the Governor, and that recognition bound the Senate. Kellogg to-day represents a majority of 20,000 in Louisiana, and the State Government is covered by all the forms of law that cover any other State. When Mr. Morton concluded, Senator West stated that the new Senators had shown a marked interest in the decision of the question, and he believed some of those on the Republican side would refrain from voting, because they had not had sufficient time and opportunity to familiarize themselves with the case. He was unwilling to commit his friend's claims to any hazard, and therefore moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until the second Monday of December. Senator Thurman protested against postponement. It was understood a vote was to be had to-night, and the Senate was as well prepared to decide upon the case now as it would be next December. Senator Logan did not like to act against his party friends, but thought a mistake was being made.

The roll-call resulted, yeas 33, nays 30. Christiancy and Hitchcock were the only Republicans voting nay. Edmunds and Logan were present and declind to vote. Anthony and Wadleigh, Dennis and Wright were paired. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Ferry, of Connecticut, were paired on the admission of Pinchback. When Cameron voted to postpone, Eaton called attention to the pair. Cameron said he voted intentionally, as he did not regard the pair as extending to the question of postponement.

Mr. West's motion to postpone till next December was, of course, an admission of defeat. The friends of Pinchback, on looking over the list, had found yesterday that he would certainly be beaten if the vote was taken to-day. A few of them had, therefore, agreed upon the motion to postpone. This purpose had been carefully concealed till late to-night, so that even Mr. Logan was in ignorance of it till after the conclusion of his long speech. He was much disgusted when he learned of the motion, and considered it unfair that he had been allowed to make his useless argument.

The Republican Senators who would have voted against admitting Pinchback for the most part voted to postpone, since there was no apparent reason for forcing negative action at this time. They were willing to gratify their party friends who favored Pinchback to the extent of permitting action to go over. The postponement, so far as Pinchback's friends were concerned, was desired less on account of any anticipation that favorable action would hereafter be any more probable, than because they wanted to maintain any advantage to be derived from the continuance of his claim to a seat if new complications should arise in respect to Louisiana affairs. There is no doubt but the Legislature of that State as organized under the Wheeler compromise will make another election, and there will be an entirely new condition of affairs presented to the Senate, from which Pinchback and those who favor his admission hope to profit.

DON ALFONSO XII.

PRESENTATION OF THE AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF THE SPANISH KING TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Spanish Minister Señor Don Antonio Mantilla de los Rios, in full court dress, repaired to the Executive Mansion at noon to-day, by pre-arrangement, and delivered to the President, who was in company with the Secretary of State, the autograph letter of King Alfonso, of which the following is a translation:

Don Alfonso XII., by the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation, King of Spain, &c., &c., to the President of the United States of America:

The Spanish Monarchy having been re-established by the acclamation and assent of the people, and we having been called to govern it, by reason of our legitimate heirship and the abdication of our well-beloved mother, Queen Isabella II., we hasten to inform you of our accession to the throne. We trust that we shall be enabled, by the aid of the Almighty, to re-establish order and peace in our country, always respecting its religious beliefs and its liberties and franchises. In order that we may attain this end nothing will be so necessary to us as the maintenance of friendly relations and fraternal harmony with foreign States and sovereigns; and, in begging you to be pleased to honor us with your friendship and to accept that which we offer you, we pray God to have you in his safe and holy keeping.

Done at the National Palace of Madrid, Jan. 16, 1875. (Signed,)

ALFONSO DE BOURBON Y BOURBON.

ALEJANDRO CASTRO.

The presentation was merely formal, no addresses being made on the occasion. There was, however, the usual exchange of personal courtesies. The Spanish Minister will present his new credentials on a future occasion.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 16.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Steubenville, Ohio, says the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway was held there to-day. The annual report shows that the net earnings of the main line from Pittsburg to Columbus were $891,297. A preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, declaring the income of the road insufficient to pay the interest on the second mortgage bonds, and principal, $5,000,000, due April 1, 1875, and that income bonds to the amount of $10,000,000, secured by mortgage, and running fifty years, from April 1, be issued for the purpose of retiring the second mortgage bonds and accrued interest; and also to increase the facilities of the company for transacting business.

The Directors elected for the ensuing year were: Messrs. Thomas A. Scott, George B. Roberts, Josiah Bacon, Mr. Morris, Strickland Kneass, Henry H. Houston, Thomas L. Jewett, J. N. McCullough, William Shaw, Robert Sherrard, Jr., D. S. Gray, George W. Adams, and Alfred Gaither.

The board was organized by electing Thomas A. Scott President and W. H. Barnes Secretary. The election of Vice Presidents was deferred until the adoption of the proposed new by-laws.

A resolution was adopted approving the action of the Directors in commencing proceedings to compel the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad to a specific performance of the contract with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, the lessees of the road, and directing the latter company to retain all the net earnings of the road in their hands, subject to an order of the courts.

THE SCHOEPPE CASE—SUIT FOR MISS STEINNECKE'S ESTATE.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—The suit in the Orphan's Court, instituted by Schoeppe to get possession of the estate of Miss Steinnecke, was commenced two years ago, and after this delay came up in court yesterday. The whole day, as well as to-day, was consumed in introducing papers written by the lady. the object being to prove her handwriting. The case will not be concluded in less than ten days.

A STRIKE ENDED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 16.—A special to the *Gazette*, from Terre Haute, says it is reported that 1,500 coal miners at Brasil, who have been on strike for several months, resumed work to-day on the basis offered by the operators.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

AN ADDRESS ISSUED BY GEN. CABRERA TO THE CARLISTS RECOGNIZING KING ALFONSO—TEXT OF THE ADDRESS—CABRERA DENOUNCED AS A TRAITOR BY THE CARLISTS.

PARIS, March 16.—*L'Univers* publishes the text of an address, which, it says, Gen. Cabrera has issued to the Carlists, and which he will immediately dispatch from Paris. In this paper Gen. Cabrera announces his recognition of Alfonso as King of Spain. He points to the country's need of peace, and appeals to the patriotism of the Carlists to discontinue a struggle hopeless from causes which he refrains from revealing.

A convention between Gen. Cabrera and the Alfonsists is also published. By its terms Carlist towns, districts, and provinces submitting within a month may retain the special and local privileges they enjoyed before the war; and any appointment of a Carlist to a civil or military office, which has been approved by or may emanate from Gen. Cabrera, will be accepted and confirmed by the Alfonsists.

To these reports it is added that a Carlist proclamation has appeared denouncing Gen. Cabrera as a traitor.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ARMY IN CUBA.

MADRID, March 16.—The steamer Mendez Nunez sailed to-day from Santander for Cuba, with troops.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONDITION OF THE EUROPEAN BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LONDON, March 16.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the breadstuffs market, says the long Winter has made a backward season, though all accounts agree that the young wheat has passed its trials successfully. Most of the European markets show a rise in prices of from one to two shillings.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL UNDER MOODY AND SANKEY.

LONDON, March 16.—The attendance at Messrs. Moody and Sankey's revival meetings to-night was as large as ever, although the ticket system has been adopted expressly to prevent the overcrowding of the hall and blocking up of the street.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS TO NEW-YORK.

LONDON, March 16.—The German steamer Oder, which sailed from Southampton to-day for New-York, took $55,000 in specie.

FRANCE.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY—PROBABLE ADJOURNMENT FOR ELECTIONS FOR THE NEW ASSEMBLY IN THE AUTUMN.

PARIS, March 16.—When the Assembly met to-day the Duke D'Audiffret-Pasquier took the chair. He read an address containing some strongly-worded expressions against the Bonapartists, which were loudly cheered by the Left.

M. Duclerc, a Liberal Republican, was elected one of the Vice Presidents, receiving the support of the Republican majority.

M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, stated that the Government had not yet deliberated on the question of dissolution, but his personal opinion was that the Assembly should dissolve in August, and elections for the new Chamber of Deputies be ordered for Autumn.

GERMANY.

THE NEW ECCLESIASTICAL BILL IN THE PRUSSIAN DIET—SPEECH OF BISMARCK.

BERLIN, March 16.—In the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day debate was opened on the first reading of the new Ecclesiastical bill.

Dr. Falk, Minister of Public Worship, in a speech explaining the necessity for fresh legislation on the relations of the State with the Church, dwelt especially on the fact that the Pope had authorized the Austrian Bishops to obey laws similar to those which he denounced in Prussia. The State was not afraid of the Encyclical, but considered the matter serious, and would not permit itself to be treated with scorn by the Church.

Prince Bismarck made a powerful speech in support of the bill. He said the maxim that more obedience was due to God than to man certainly did not mean that more obedience was due to a Pope misguided by Jesuits than to the King. The Government was doing its duty in protecting German freedom of mind against Rome.

The House resolved to discuss the bill in a full sitting, instead of referring it to a committee.

THE PAPACY.

ITALY AND GERMANY CONFERRING ON THE PAPAL SUCCESSION.

LONDON, March 16.—It is said that a confidential exchange of views in regard to the election of a successor to Pope Pius IX. is taking place between Germany and Italy.

BISMARCK SUGGESTS TO PARTIALLY CATHOLIC COUNTRIES TO AGREE TO REPEL PAPAL INTERFERENCE.

LONDON, March 17—5:30 A. M.—A special telegram from Berlin to the London *Times* says that, in a recent dispatch to the German Minister at Rome, Prince Bismarck suggests that all States with a certain number of Catholic inhabitants enter into an agreement to repel Papal interference with politics.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

THE AUSTIN POWDER COMPANY'S MILLS, FIVE MILES FROM CLEVELAND, OHIO, UTTERLY DEMOLISHED—THREE OUT OF TEN MEN IN THE BUILDINGS KILLED—EFFECT OF THE SHOCKS IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 16.—The Austin Powder Company's Mills, located near the canal, five miles south of this city, blew up this afternoon with a series of terrific explosions. The works, which consisted of ten or twelve buildings, were completely demolished, large fragments of timber and heavy machinery being thrown a considerable distance. There were eight or ten men at work in and about the mills at the time of the explosion, three of whom were killed, the others escaping with a few slight bruises. The names of the killed are Fred Putnam, aged thirty-three years, who leaves a wife and two children; David Lawson, aged forty years, who leaves a wife and four children, and August Radcliffe, aged forty-five years, and unmarried. The two magazines in which is stored a large quantity of powder, are situated about forty and eighty rods from the nearest exploded mill and did not explode, although the roof and wall of the nearest one was badly torn by the concussion. The loss to the powder company cannot now be ascertained, but will be heavy. The buildings, with the exception of the engine-house, were of little value. The extent of the damage to the machinery is not known. The cause of the explosion will probably never be known, as the man at the coining mill, where the first explosion occurred, was killed. In the immediate neighborhood of the explosion houses were badly damaged, windows being broken and plastering torn off. In this city the wildest excitement prevailed, many believing the detonations were caused by an earthquake. Houses rocked and shook, and people ran into the streets. Horses became frightened, adding to the alarm by their frantic plunging. Much damage was done to windows. The large plate-glass fronts in Ryder's photograph rooms, Baldwin's dry goods store, the new City Hall, Cushing's block, the *Standard* block, and several other places, were shattered. The damage in the city is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000. An explosion occurred at these mills three years ago, but little damage was done to property, except that owned by the powder company.

THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

POSTMASTER JEWELL SAYS IT WILL NOT BE ENFORCED YET—TONS OF MATTER IN THE MAILS PAID AT THE OLD RATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Postmaster General will not attempt to enforce the new rate of postage on transient matter immediately. It is wholly impracticable to enforce it at present, for there are hundreds of tons of matter that have been deposited in the mails all over the country, on which postage has been paid at the old rates in ignorance of the change. There would result from an immediate and harsh construction of the law great confusion in the postal service, and great injury to the public interests. Just when the law will be put in operation Mr. Jewell does not yet know, but it will not be till sufficient notice has been given. He thinks the people are opposed to the change of law. He is himself opposed to it, and would not enforce it at all till after the next meeting of Congress, if he could find any way by which he could personally take that responsibility upon himself.

THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY.

CONSULTATION BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARIES OF WAR AND THE INTERIOR ON THE INVASION BY MINERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The President, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of War had a conference to-day concerning the proposed invasion of the Black Hills by mining expeditions and concerning the resolution of inquiry presented in the Senate yesterday by Senator Ingalls. The determination of the Government to prevent the expeditions from entering the Hills remains inflexible, and the treaty stipulations of 1868, reserving the region to the Sioux Indians, will be maintained should the whole Army have to be employed for the purpose. The Senate resolution will probably be answered to-morrow to this effect. An attempt will be made to have the treaty of 1868 modified by the consent of the Sioux. The opening of the Black Hills country to whatever use the prospectors and frontiersmen can make of it must finally happen, when the Pike's Peak delusion, which is now nearly passed from the recollection of a generation of men, will be repeated, with danger of even greater loss and suffering.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. SHERMAN FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Secretary of War has addressed a communication to Gen. Sherman, saying: "All expeditions into that portion of the Indian Territory known as the Black Hills country must be prevented as long as the present treaty exists. Efforts are now being made for the extinguishment of the Indian title, and all proper means will be used to accomplish that end. If, however, the steps which are to be taken toward the opening of the country to settlement fail, those persons at present within that Territory without authority must be expelled.

MYSTERIOUS POISONING CASE IN CHICAGO.

A POLISH FAMILY POISONED—THE MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN DEAD.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 16.—A mysterious case of poisoning occurred Sunday night in the family of Theodore Molinski, a Polish shoemaker, residing at No. 27 Cleaver street. The family retired at 11 o'clock, and at midnight their infant, aged eighteen months, awoke crying, and the mother gave it some tea. As she returned to bed Mrs. Molinksi complained of feeling uncomfortable, and when Mr. Molinski awoke in the morning he discovered that his wife and daughter Constance, aged three years, were dead, and three other daughters very ill. He made no effort to apprise the neighbors of the facts, and the condition of affairs was only discovered late in the afternoon by a policeman, who found Molinski sitting on a table eating bread. He complained of feeling very badly, and said he was unable to get out of the house. He was arrested on suspicion of poisoning the family. Of the remaining children, Josephine, aged sixteen years, will probably die, and Elizabeth, aged five years, may recover.

Molinski is well spoken of by his neighbors, and he seems incapable of committing such a crime.

Victoria, the infant child, has since died.

LAWLESSNESS IN TEXAS.

PRISONERS TAKEN FROM A UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHAL BY THE SHERIFF OF CORYELL COUNTY AND HELD BY FORCE.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The following was received here to-day:

AUSTIN, Texas, March 15, 1875.

To Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney General, Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to report that the following telegram has just been received, dated Waco, March 14: Deputy Holland pursued four men for passing counterfeit United States Treasury notes into Coryell County, found them, and called upon. Jim. Roby, Sheriff, for aid in arresting them. Roby did so, and upon the arrest of three, Roby by force and strategy took them and held them. I sued out writs of arrest. The writs were put into the hands of Deputies Holland and Eagan, who attempted to get the prisoners. Roby, with a mob, and with arms, resisted and overpowered the deputies. Passing counterfeit United States Treasury notes is an offense, not against the State laws. Come by the first train, with a force of say fifty or 100 troops. The resistance threatened is death to all United States officers. The object of holding the prisoners is murder and robbery.

(Signed,) ANDREW J. EVANS, United States Attorney.

I leave to-night for Waco. I expect to accomplish the object without troops, but will report further when I reach there.

(Signed,) THOMAS F. PURNELL, United States Marshal.

DRS. JAGGAR AND DE KOVEN.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 16.—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Georgia was had to-day, to take action regarding the cases of Bishops Jaggar and DeKoven. A resolution was adopted, disapproving of Bishop Jaggar's Cheney letter; but, in view of his explanation, consenting to his consecration. A preamble and resolutions were adopted regarding Dr. De Koven; commenting on the illegality of his election as Bishop of Illinois; regretting the necessity of the action taken, and withholding consent to his consecration.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The standing committees of the Diocese of Southern Ohio voted unanimously against the consecration of Dr. De Konen as Bishop of Illinois. Twenty-three dioceses have voted in favor of the consecration of Dr. Jaggar as Bishop of Southern Ohio. This being a majority of the standing committees is sufficient to confirm his election.

The Standing Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, has voted for Rev. Dr. Jaggar, and rejected Rev. Dr. DeKoven, at a meeting held in the meeting-room of the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague and Clinton streets, Brooklyn. There were present Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, Rector of Holy Trinity; Rev. Dr. Browne, of St. Paul's; Rev. Dr. Carpenter Smith, of St. George's, Flushing, Long Island; Rev. Dr. Paddock, of St. Peter's; H. E. Pierrepont, Jasper W. Gilbert, and Edward Todd.

THE RIVERS BREAKING UP.

THE PORT JERVIS ICE-GORGE.

GRADUAL RISE OF THE RIVER—A CHANNEL OPENED THROUGH THE ICE-DAM—POSSIBILITY OF THE ICE GOING OUT WITHOUT CAUSING DAMAGE—A DANGEROUS ISLAND—NEWS FROM UP THE RIVER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Tuesday, March 16, 1875.

Notwithstanding the rain-storm of yesterday and last night, the Delaware River shows very little change. The water is gradually rising, which is greatly in favor of a quiet breaking up. No one can tell, however, how soon the upper streams may begin to pour their annual freshets into the river, and cause the flood that now alone is dreaded.

Unusual progress was made to-day with the nitro-glycerine. The ridge of ice mentioned as forming the dam has now a passage through it twelve feet wide. Before the blasts that broke down this portion of the barrier were made, the water in the channel below it formed an eddy, by which the broken ice was restrained from passing on down the stream. When the dam was broken, the water above it was released, and burst out of the opening with irresistible force and volume, carrying the masses of lodged ice before it down the channel with great velocity. By the removal of the obstruction the water in the channel was made two feet deeper, and now runs in a swift current, constantly wearing its shores of ice away and increasing in width. An opening has been made 200 feet above the dam, or to the rocky reef that extends from the Pennsylvania shore across the river, and known as "Sim's Clip." There the operations are to cease for the present, Chief Engineer Chanute believing that the main resistance of the gorge is now broken, and that two or three heavy blasts made, when the high water arrives, on each side of the upper end of the channel, in the thickest part of the ice, will so shatter and break up the obstructing portions that the pressure of the water above will force it down into the made channel. The ice crowding into this will act as a wedge, and push off the ice on either side, thus rapidly carrying the whole body down the stream. Once started, if there is a large body of water in the river, the danger will be over; but if the freshet should prove of too small a volume, there is danger that the ice will relodge on Reuben's Island, a mile below.

The only previous ice-gorge ever known in the Delaware at this point was caused by this island. This was in 1832. The ice broke up in the Delaware on the 23d of January of that year. It first formed a dam at the foot of Butler's Falls, four miles above here, and for a time threatened to overflow or wash down the bank of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The dam broke, however, and the ice passed down the river safely until it reached Sim's Cliff, the reef where the present gorge formed. There it lodged and forced the water through the channel running on this side of the island, which is now buried under ten feet of ice. This channel, or "benny kill," carried the ice-flood along until it reached Reuben's Island. There the ice became blocked, and in a few minutes was piled up from fifteen to twenty-five feet. The dam to the water was so complete that it was thrown back so rapidly and in such volume that several persons who had ventured out on the point of rocks where the cemetery now is, with difficulty made their escape to higher ground. The Neversink River joins the Delaware below the Point, and up that stream the ice and water was forced with such velocity that people living along the banks fifteen feet above the bed of the stream were unable to escape. It was late at night and the whole of Carpenter's Point was flooded. The ice was piled up twenty-five feet high in the Neversink for a mile from its mouth. The water had reached the first floors of the dwellings, and dozens of farmers were in momentary expectation of being carried away in their houses when the great dam broke and the out-rush of the water and ice began. The noise of the break-up was heard up the Neversink for miles.

Mr. Charles Buckley, who lives near the upper end of the gorge, was in town this afternoon, and says that the channel is beginning to make its appearance at his house. This is the first indication that the water is seriously affecting the jam.

LATE DISPATCHES FROM UP THE RIVER.

Dispatches from up the river are being received here as to the state of affairs above. Their nature has created no little sensation here. The following have been received:

HANCOCK, March 16.—The rain ceased about 4 P. M. yesterday. The rise has been considerable here to-day, and the river is still rapidly coming up.

BASKET, March 16.—The river has risen ten inches this afternoon, and is still rising rapidly. The ice is still solid. The West Branch is rising very rapidly.

DEPOSIT, N. Y., March 16.—The ice jammed below this place, throwing the water back and inundating the lower part of the town. Many families have left their houses, having to wade knee-deep through water. Great excitement prevails.

Deposit is eleven miles above Hancock, on the West Branch. The East Branch came in at Hancock, draining the mountain section of northern Sullivan and lower Delaware Counties. The jam mentioned in the dispatch must have been caused by the gorge at Hale's Eddy, which formed at the same time the one at Port Jervis did. This does not carry out the theory that all danger from an ice pack is when it first forms. Considerable excitement is manifest here, and the telegraph offices are besieged for late news.

THE BREAK-UP OF THE DELAWARE AT HANCOCK LAST NIGHT—SUDDEN RUSH OF THE WATERS—HOUSES, FENCES, AND LUMBER CARRIED AWAY—THE VILLAGE PARTIALLY FLOODED—THE FLOOD COMING DOWN AT THE RATE OF FIVE MILES AN HOUR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS DEPOT, March 16.—The Delaware River broke up at Hancock, seventy-five miles above here, about 7 o'clock this evening. In a few seconds the stream rose ten feet and swept along with such velocity that trees were torn up by their roots, and buildings and fences standing on the banks were carried away. The flood of ice passed down the river for three miles, when a jam occurred. The water was thrown back in a few minutes toward the railroad track. The lower part of the place was flooded and the flats below covered four feet deep with water and ice. The village was considered in such danger that many of the inhabitants fled to the hills back of it. When the water had risen about ten feet the dam broke and the flood passed on. At Stockport, a few miles below, about a million feet of lumber were carried away. The river is now broken as far as Lordville, and is moving down at the rate of five miles an hour. Other bad jams will occur, but if the passage should be unobstructed the flood could not reach here before to-morrow morning about 8 o'clock. The west branch is broken up from Downsville, several miles above Deposit. The jam at Deposit has given way, but not before doing great damage. Gear's flats, two miles above Hancock, are inundated.

A BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 16—11:15 P. M.—The highway bridge at Basket Station, fifty-five miles west of here, has been carried away by the flood. Loss, $15,000. There is no interruption to travel on the Erie.

PORT JERVIS, March 17—1 A. M.—The ice has just broke at Narrowsburg.

THE FINE RAILROAD BRIDGE AT PITTSTON DESTROYED—NARROW ESCAPE OF A PASSENGER TRAIN.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 16.—The magnificent bridge spanning the Susquehanna River at Pittston was swept away by a flood to-night at 9:30 o'clock, about ten minutes after the passenger train with its living freight had passed over it. The river is rising rapidly, and huge slabs of ice are coming down with the swift tide thick and fast. Fears are entertained that the two passenger bridges lower down the river will be torn away.

THE ICE GOING OUT OF THE RIVERS NEAR BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 16.—The ice is going out of the rivers without damage here. The highway bridge over Tioughnioga River, at Chenango Forks, was carried off at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and also the bridge at Kattleville, three miles above here, on the Chenango River. The débris of the latter bridge passed here at 8 o'clock this evening, going down the river.

THE HUDSON RISING AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—The water in the river is rising. Four inches have been added to the water, and, if it continues at the present rate, there is a prospect of a breaking of the ice.

AN OPENING FORCED THROUGH THE ICE AT NEWBURG.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 16.—The ferry-boat Union forced a passage through the ice to-day, reaching this side from Fishkill Landing this evening after twelve hours' hard work. The ice is from eight to twelve inches thick and very firm. The Union in the only ferry-boat running on the river north of New-York. She has been laid up about six weeks.

SNOW BLOCKADE IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Advices from points throughout the North-west show that the snow has again blockaded the railroads, and few trains are running on time, while many have entirely stopped.

SNOW-SLIDES IN LITTLE COTTONWOOD CAÑON.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 16.—There were two extensive snow-slides in Little Cottonwood Cañon to-day, the cañon being thereby rendered impassable, and the telegraph line demolished. Snow has been falling most of the time for the last three days, melting in the valleys, but accumulating on the mountains.

STORM IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, March 16.—The storm which commenced yesterday raged all day to-day, and the trains from the East and West are behind time. It is stated that one Eastern road is blockaded. It is intensely cold here.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 17—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to the Western Gulf-coast with north-west winds, cold, clearing, and clear weather. North-west winds, clear, colder weather prevail from the Ohio Valley to the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, north-west winds, rising barometer, cloudy, colder weather over the lower lakes, Eastern and Middle States, except Virginia, with occasional snow. The rivers have risen at Freeport, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Leavenworth, St. Louis, Memphis, and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

From the North-west and lakes to the Gulf, rising barometer, north to west winds, colder, clearing, and clear weather.

For the South Atlantic States, north-west winds, higher pressure, colder, clear weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, north winds, falling temperature, clearing and clear weather in the former, cloudy weather and snow in the latter, clearing in the afternoon.

The rivers will rise at Leavenworth, Keokuk, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, New-Orleans, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Freeport.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

WORK TO BE RESUMED ON THURSDAY—"BREAD, NOT MERE VICTORY."

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 16.—The strike, which has proved so formidable an impediment to the operations of the mills in this city for some weeks, is at an end, the operatives having to-day unanimously resolved to return to work on Thursday upon the indirect assurance of the employers that the ten per cent. reduction of wages, which has been the cause of the trouble, would be restored on and after the 1st of April. The decision of the operatives was received with deafening cheers, and the sentiment among them, as expressed in the meeting, was most liberal, the cry being "Bread! not mere victory." The mills will be opened Thursday morning, and without doubt there will be a unanimous return to work on the part of the operatives. At a meeting of the weavers it was proposed, as a return for the aid from Rhode Island, to agitate a ten-hour movement in that State for the benefit of the operatives.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Prof. Asa Hall, United States Navy, has been ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory.

The Pacific Mail Company's new steam-ship City of Panama, arrived at San Francisco yesterday morning from Panama and way ports.

Bishop Cheney left Ottawa, Ontario, yesterday morning for Chicago. The next Council of the Reformed Church will be held in his chapel, in Chicago.

In a game of billiards last night at Hartford, Conn., between Vignaux and Joseph Dion, 400 points, French carom, Vignaux won by a score of 400 to Dion's 337.

A. G. Thomas, of Camden, Ind., late of the firm of Thomas Brothers, in that place, and for several months past an operator in the Chicago Board of Trade, attempted suicide at the Tremont House, Chicago, yesterday morning by shooting, it is supposed fatally. He had lost heavily of late, and it is said his losses were the cause of the act.

A CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 16.—To-night a large demonstration of colored citizens at Horticultural Hall to rejoice over the passage of the Civil Rights bill. Josiah C. Wears, a prominent colored man, presided, and delivered an address. Remarks were made by J. Mercer Langston, of Howard University, Washington; Hon. John. R. Lynch, of Mississippi, and others. A series of resolutions were passed, commending the Forty-third Congress, and thanking them for the passage of the bill, which had conferred upon them some of the rights of American citizens; also, sympathizing with the negroes of the South who have been and are still being maltreated by White Leaguers, Ku-Klux Klans, &c.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

CONCORD, N. H., March 16.—The full vote of the State is now in, and foots up as follows:

For Governor—Cheney, 39,285; Roberts, 39,163; White, 754; total vote, 79,202; Cheney over Roberts, 122.

For Congressmen—First District—Whitehouse, (Republican,) 13,619; Jones, (Democrat,) 14,004; scattering, 326; Jones' plurality, 385.

Second District—Pike, (Rep.,) 12,936; Bell, (Dem.,) 13,083; scattering, 202. Bell's plurality, 147.

Third District.—Blair, (Rep.,) 12,388; Kent, (Dem.,) 12,181; scattering, 163. Blair's plurality, 207.

STEAMER BURNED ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The steamer W. J. Lewis, bound from Vicksburg to this port, took fire while coaling at Chester, Ill., sixty miles below here, this afternoon, and burned to the water's edge. David Warbries, the watchman, was burned or drowned, and one pilot and three other men are missing. The boat was owned by the Missouri River Packet Company. She was valued at $50,000, and was insured for $38,000 in Cincinnati, Wheeling, and Pittsburg offices.

ALLEGED FAILURE AND SUSPICIOUS DEATH IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 16.—The *Evening Traveller* gives currency to a report that the house of Beck Brothers, stock brokers, of this city, has suspended. An examination of the books is in progress, and nothing definite can be known until the examination is completed. Mr. James Beck, a leading partner in the concern, was found dead at his residence yesterday from the effects of an overdose of chloroform taken, as alleged, to relieve pain.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

WHAT A FREQUENT VISITOR OF THE WOODHULLS KNOWS ABOUT IT.

THOMAS M. COOKE MET TILTON MANY TIMES AT MRS. WOODHULL'S OFFICE AND HOUSE—THEY WANTED HIM TO WRITE UP THE SCANDAL—TILTON WANTED HIM TO FORM A JOINT CONNECTION WITH THE GOLDEN AGE AND WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY—THE CROSS-EXAMINATION CONDUCTED BY MR. FULLERTON—SEVERAL WITNESSES STATE WHAT MOULTON TOLD THEM.

Mr. Fullerton resumed his place in the trial yesterday and his prominence as well, conducting so much of cross-examination as was deemed necessary by plaintiff's counsel. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were in attendance up to recess, but Mrs. Tilton was not present. Miss Bessie Turner was in court during a portion of the day and occupied a seat beside Mrs. Shearman, but after recess all the persons closely bound up with the case were absentees, with the exception of Mr. Tilton and his friend Mr. Moulton. Within the first hour of yesterday's procedure no less than six witnesses were called to the stand, but their examination in every instance was brief, and plaintiff's counsel dispensed with any cross-examination. These gentlemen were Mr. Reuben W. Ropes, Mr. Anner H. Davis, Mr. John W. Mason, Mr. Edward A. Biden, Mr. William B. Barbour, and Mr. Charles H. Cadwell. The evidence of each bore upon Mr. Moulton's denial of the truth of the Woodhull scandal and his assertion of Mr. Beecher's innocence, and showed that he was in the habit of using pretty strong expletives in those processes. Mr. Mason, not having been referred to in the testimony of Mr. Moulton, was objected to by counsel and was ruled out. When Mr. Barbour was called, Mr. Beach objected to the testimony as cumulative, and as merely affirming, and not contradicting, the evidence of Mr. Moulton. He did not think that it was allowable to prove by this cumulative evidence the very facts which Mr. Moulton had himself asserted in evidence. It was not denied, he said, that Mr. Moulton had made in substance the statements attributed to him by these gentlemen.

Defendant's counsel now gave the testimony a different direction, and called Mr. Thomas M. Cooke, at present engaged in journalism in Detroit, but formerly connected with the New-York *Sun*. His testimony, which was seemingly unexpected, bore on the alleged relations between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull. He testified that he was connected with the New-York *Sun* in 1871. He became acquainted with Mr. Tilton that year, and also with Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin. Witness was asked how he became acquainted with these ladies, and Mr. Beach objected to being led into this issue. The Court thought he might state how the acquaintance came about, and witness stated that it was through the medium of an "interview" at their residence in Thirty-eighth street. He visited them several times afterward, both at their house and at their office in Broad street, and in the latter place was, he said, introduced to Mr. Tilton. Witness then testified to a conversation with Mr. Tilton, in which the latter spoke very eulogistically of Mrs. Woodhull, stating that she was a remarkable woman, who was very much misunderstood. Subsequent to that he frequently met Mr. Tilton, both at Mrs. Woodhull's office in Broad street and at her house in Thirty-eighth street. Witness further testified that he lunched at Mrs. Woodhull's office, and that Mr. Tilton was quite generally there. His visits extended over the whole of that Summer. "Did you ever see or hear Mr. Tilton up stairs when you were below?" asked Mr. Shearman, and the witness answered affirmatively. He recalled one occasion in which Mr. Tilton called from the head of the stairs to wait and they would go together. It was then near midnight. He remembered other occasions on which he left the house leaving Mr. Tilton after him. It was after 9 or 10 o'clock on those occasions, possibly 11 or 12. Witness then testified that before the Steinway Hall meeting he had an interview with Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull, who drove away in a carriage. Soon after that he had an interview with Mrs. Woodhull, at which Mr. Tilton was present. He was asked if any previous conversations which he had had with Mrs. Woodhull concerning Mr. Beecher were referred to, and he replied that he could not swear that there was any direct reference to such conversations. Mrs. Woodhull, he said, urged him to write up the Beecher scandal, and he replied that if he were to do so on the statement of third parties, he would involve his paper in a flood of libel suits; that she replied there was no necessity for taking the statements of third parties; that Theodore had the documents and would show them to him; that the matter was the greatest sensation of the age, and would blow the roof off Plymouth Church, shake Brooklyn Heights to their centre, and revolutionize society. After, he said, he had refused to write it up for the general market, "they" wanted him to write it up for *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*. The introduction of the word "they" brought about some controversy, and the answer as given was directed to be stricken out. "State," said counsel, "what occurred between you and Mrs. Woodhull in the presence of Mr. Tilton about writing up this matter for *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*," and witness answered, "I was asked and urged to write it up for *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* by both Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton." Mr. Tilton, he said, wanted him to take a joint position on the *Golden Age* and *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*. his salary to be paid from both papers. He was to write up local sensations. He said he would be happy to take a position on the *Golden Age*, but he did not care to link his reputation with *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*. Photographs of Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin were then handed to witness and identified.

"Do you know how long Mr. Shearman has had these photographs?" asked Mr. Fullerton, commencing his cross-examination in his blandest tones, and everybody laughed at the jocose insinuation. The earlier stages of the cross-examination developed the facts that the witness is at present engaged in "winding up" a paper in Detroit which he purchased in May last. Before he went into the employ of the *Sun* he taught school for some time; was engaged in the book trade, in which he failed; had been engaged in journalism in Chicago; was a correspondent of the New-York *Herald* during the war; had been a Special Agent of the Government in the Post Office and Treasury, and had also been in the Custom-house, from which he was removed. He communicated, he said, with Mr. Shearman after the publication of Mr. Tilton's statement, and came on to New-York at that gentleman's solicitation. He had received $100 for his first trip, during the second week of the trial, and had drawn $50 since. The court here took a recess.

After recess the cross-examination was con-

tinued. The first time witness saw Mrs. Woodhull, to speak to her, was on the evening of June 8, 1871. He had visited Mrs. Woodhull's house six or eight times before he became acquainted with Mr. Tilton. He saw Mr. Tilton almost daily at Mrs. Woodhull's office during that Summer and Fall. Mr. Tilton used to be frequently in private consultation with Mrs. Woodhull. Miss Claflin used to pass out and in, as did also Col. Blood. He did not know but there might be other people in the room except that he had been there himself antecedent to the interview. He met Mr. Tilton, he said, a dozen times in Mrs. Woodhull's house in Thirty-eighth street. He was absent from the City of New-York during a portion of the Summer of 1871, but did not think that the time of his absence extended over two weeks. During that time he did not see Mr. Tilton, of course, at Mrs. Woodhull's office. He swore that an interview with Mr. Tilton, when Mrs. Woodhull and Col. Blood were present, was within a week after the Steinway Hall meeting, and held by that statement, notwithstanding the question put by Mr. Fullerton as to whether he did not know that Mr. Tilton went on a lecturing tour the day after the Steinway Hall meeting. Witness was then examined as to his estimate of the ability and educational acquirements of Mrs. Woodhull and Col. Blood, and was afterward questioned as to whether he could distinguish between what took place between himself and Mrs. Woodhull when Mr. Tilton was not present and what occurred when Mr. Tilton was present. He said that he could, but could not recall the interviews. He did not, he testified, apply to Mr. Tilton for a position on the *Golden Age*, the proposition to join that paper and *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* having come from Mr. Tilton.

The next testimony offered bore upon the Coney Island transaction, and upon the allegation that Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull had bathed there together. John Gallagher, who was examined in reference to this matter gave his evidence in a manfully fair and straightforward manner. He testified that Mr. Tilton took his carriage (an open one) to Coney Island, bringing a lady with him. They got out convenient to the beach, and both the lady and Mr. Tilton gave him their gold watches to keep, Mr. Tilton stating that they were going to bathe. Witness did not know whether they bathed or not, and when they came back to the carriage did not observe any indication that they had bathed. On the way to Coney Island he observed some papers with Mr. Tilton. When they returned they stopped at Mr. Tilton's house, and Mr. Tilton went in for a few minutes. Mr. Tilton then returned and they drove to Remsen street, where they stopped at a house. This portion of the evidence was directed toward showing that the house was Mr. Moulton's, but the witness failed to identify it as such. He did not, he said, know Mr. Moulton's house. They went into the house, Mr. Tilton telling him to return with a close carriage at midnight. He returned, and took the lady and Mr. Tilton to New-York. They stopped at a house up town, and Mr. Tilton went into it with the lady. His impression was that Mr. Tilton returned with him to Brooklyn. The witness was not cross-examined.

The last witness called was Rev. Samuel B. Halliday, Assistant Pastor of Plymouth Church. He had only given some general testimony when it was proposed to prove by him the official action of Plymouth Church in respect to the Woodhull publication. Mr. Beach objected, and contended that they could not travel beyond the proof offered by the plaintiff, which concerned Mr. Beecher as an individual. His Honor ruled that it was competent for defendant's counsel to prove the official action of Plymouth Church by such records of the Church as were in existence, but not by mere conversations. The court then adjourned.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The court having reassembled, Judge Neilson, at 11:10, said, "Mr. Shearman, will you proceed now?"

Mr. Shearman—Call Mr. Ropes.

TESTIMONY OF MR. REUBEN W. ROPES.

Mr. Reuben W. Ropes, having been duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Shearman as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside, Mr. Ropes? A.—I reside in Brooklyn—No. 28 Remsen street.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Merchant.

Q.—What line of business? A.—Importing goods from South America.

Q.—Where do you carry on business? A.—At No. 73 Pearl street, New-York.

Q.—In the year 1873, were you acquainted with Francis D. Moulton? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—Did you have an interview with him in the course of that year? A.—I did.

Q.—On the subject of the present controversy? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—About what time of the year? A.—I think it was in the Autumn.

Q.—Now, Sir, will you please state what took place—what occurred? A.—In coming over the ferry, after we had left the boat, coming up the walk over the slip, I fell in with Mr. Moulton, and I said to him, "Moulton, I want to know if there is any truth in the statement which was put forth by the Woodhull-Claflin publication that you went to Mr. Beecher's with a pistol and demanded a certain paper?" He replied, "It is a damned infernal lie."

Q.—What next occurred between you? A.—I then said to him, "Moulton, you appear to know about as much about this and a great deal more than I do; I want to ask you another question: Is there any truth in the reports that were made in the Woodhull-Claflin publication in regard to Mr. Beecher?" He replied, "They are a pack of infernal lies."

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

Mr. Fullerton (immediately)—Nothing.

The Court—You may step down, Sir. [To the audience, who showed surprise at the brevity of the examination]—Gentlemen will please to keep quiet.

TESTIMONY OF MR. ABNER H. DAVIS.

Mr. Abner H. Davis was then called, and having been duly sworn was examined as follows:

The Court—Take a chair, Mr. Davis.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Davis, where do you reside? A.—I reside at No. 356 Henry street.

Q.—Brooklyn? A.—Brooklyn.

Q.—Where do you carry on business? A.—No. 46 South street, New-York.

Q.—What is the nature of your business? A.—A general commission business.

Q.—What is the name of your firm? A.—Varley & Davis.

Q.—How long have you been in partnership? A.—Ten years.

Q.—How long have you carried on this business? A.—Ten years.

Q.—How long have you been in mercantile business—irrespective of your partnership? A.—You mean in business for myself, or since I first worked for other people?

Q.—In business first for yourself? A.—Ten years.

Q.—And how long have you been in business? A.—Since 1844; but not for myself.

Q.—Were you before the year 1844 in the City of New-York? A.—No, Sir; other places—New-Bedford, Mass., prior to my coming to New-York.

Q.—How long were you in business in New-York? A.—From 1844 to 1862 or 1863.

Q.—Do you remember the period of the publication of what is commonly called the Woodhull & Claflin scandal? A.—Very near it.

Q.—That was in the Fall of 1872, was it not? A.—1873—1872, I beg your pardon—in the Fall of 1872—In November, I think it was.

Q.—A little before the Presidential election, was it not? A.—Yes, about that time, as near as I can recollect now without referring to my minutes.

Q.—Were you then acquainted with Mr. Francis D. Moulton? A.—I was.

Q.—Were you in the habit of meeting him in business places? A.—Yes.

Q.—In what connection were you accustomed to see him? A.—My acquaintance was formed with him when he used to do business with W. D. Coleman & Co., where I was clerk. He used to be in there to do business. There is where my acquaintance was made. Then occasionally they had business—W. D. Coleman & Co.—with his firm, and I was sent down to Woodruff & Robinson, and I occasionally met him there, and had various conversations with him in my business, whatever it was.

Q.—Did you meet Mr. Moulton and converse with him on the subject of this scandal some time after the publication? A.—I did.

Q.—About what time? A.—In November.

Q.—1872? A.—1872.

Q.—Where did that interview take place? A.—At the foot of the Custom-house steps in New-York, it commenced.

Q.—Now, Sir, will you state what passed between you on that occasion? A.—I will; I met Mr. Moulton, and I says to him—shall I repeat my own words?

Q.—Yes. A.—And his?

Q.—Yes. A.—I met Mr. Moulton, and I says, "For God's sake what does this mean that is reported in this Woodhull & Claflin paper; I understand that your name is mixed up with it; is there a word of truth in it in relation to Mr. Beecher?" and his answer was, "There is not a word of truth in it, and I think it is a pity that Mr. Beecher has lived here so long as he has, and the people don't know him any better than to believe in any such stuff as that." That is everything I know about the matter. It is all that was said in relation to the matter.

Q.—What was Mr. Moulton's manner in making this statement—earnest or indifferent? A.—Well, it seemed to be an indignant and a sarcastic answer that he made to me; he seemed to be indignant—

Mr. Fullerton—No; that won't do.

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

Mr. Fullerton—Nothing.

The Court—That is all.

TESTIMONY OF MR. JOHN W. MASON.

Mr. John W. Mason was then called, and having affirmed, was examined as follows by Mr. Shearman:

Q.—Mr. Mason, where do you reside? A.—No. 140 Hicks street, Brooklyn.

Q.—How long have you resided in Brooklyn, Mr. Mason? A.—Thirty years, or more.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Shipping and general commission business.

Q.—Where do you carry on that business? A.—In No. 126 Duane street and No. 43 Broadway; also in the coal business.

Q.—What is the name of your firm? A.—Samuel Thompson's, Nephew & Co., and John W. Mason & Co.

Q.—New-York? A.—New-York.

Q.—How long have you carried on business, Mr. Mason? A.—Well, twenty-five or thirty years.

Q.—Were you acquainted—have you been acquainted with Mr. Francis D. Moulton for some time? A.—I have.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Well, I suppose ten or fifteen years.

Q.—Are you well acquainted with his firm—the firm of Woodruff & Robinson? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known them? A.—Ever since they have been in business.

Q.—Do you remember the time of the publication of what is called the Woodhull-Claflin scandal—do you, Mr. Mason? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Moulton after that publication on that subject? A.—I did.

Q.—When did that conversation occur, and where? A.—I should think within a month of the time of its publication, on the floor of the Produce Exchange.

Q.—Well, Sir, will you state what that conversation was?

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that now, Sir, although we do admit that Mr. Moulton did deny the truth of the Woodhull scandal; he did deny the scandal, yet we want to see where they called his attention to it now in the evidence; it is hardly worth while to spend time on it any way.

Mr. Evarts—By your judgment of our case.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; it is our judgment of the case, and we go by it.

Mr. Evarts—And we by our judgment of it.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well; the court shall determine between us.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is not a question of judgment any way.

Mr. Fullerton—No, it is not that, but the superiority of our case.

Mr. Evarts here directed attention to a draft resulting from an open window.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, I felt a draft of air across here—

The Court—Close that for the present.

Mr. Beach (continuing)—That I think rather too fresh and strong.

The Court—And that being so you can open the window.

Mr. Shearman, meanwhile, was looking over the reported evidence to reply to the point raised by Mr. Fullerton's objection.

The Court—The index of the bound book ought to help you, Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Shearman—The index of the bound book will not help me, your Honor; it is not fully indexed.

Mr. Fullerton—I think it is not in the book at all, Sir, and therefore cannot be indexed.

Mr. Shearman—We are not able, your Honor, to find Mr. Mason's name more specially mentioned, although it was. I find on the redirect examination that they had drawn out the fact that Mr. Moulton made this statement to a great many persons—some hundreds.

Mr. Fullerton—Do they propose to contradict that fact?

Mr. Shearman—Not at all. I propose to confirm it.

Mr. Morris—Well, we admit it is true.

Mr. Fullerton—You would not confirm anything our witness stated.

The Court—Mr. Mason, you will please understand that the reason your statement is not taken is, that Mr. Moulton had not been interrogated in respect to it. That is all. Next witness.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD A. BIDEN.

Mr. Edward A. Biden was then called and sworn, and examined as follows:

Mr. Shearman—Where do you reside? A.—No. 112 Willow street, in Brooklyn.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I am engaged in the storage of grain in Brooklyn.

Q.—Where is your place of business? A.—No. 17 South street, New-York.

Q.—How long have you been engaged in that business? A.—About fifteen years.

Q.—Do you remember the period of the publication of the Woodhull & Claflin scandal? A.—I do.

Q.—That was about the 1st of November, 1872, was it not? A.—About that time: yes.

Q.—Were you at that time acquainted with Mr. Francis D. Moulton? A.—I was.

Q.—How long had you known him? A.—Ten years, probably.

Q.—Did you meet him after this publication and have any conversation with him on the subject? A.—I did, twice.

Q.—When and where? A.—The first time was a few days after the publication; I cannot say how many days—a day or two.

Q.—Where? A.—On the floor of the Produce Exchange.

Q.—Now, will you state what took place between you in regard to that subject at that time?

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—On what ground, Mr. Fullerton?

Mr. Fullerton—On the ground that that is not the way to interrogate the witness as to that conversation, if any took place. He is not at liberty to state what took place between himself and Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Shearman—It seems to me that it is the only proper way to ask the question, unless we make it leading.

Mr. Fullerton—You don't get your knowledge from the law books.

Mr. Beach—That is one of the cases, Sir, in which a leading question is permissible and proper.

Mr. Fullerton—And necessary.

Mr. Shearman—I don't suppose we are obliged to prove literally, word for word.

The Court—No, Sir; but you call his attention distinctly to the very point, and ask him what he said on that subject. You can lead him if you have occasion.

Q.—The point is whether anything was said by Mr. Moulton to you on the subject of the truth or falsehood of the Woodhull scandal as affecting Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; that is objected to.

The Court—We will take it.

Mr. Fullerton—Why, Sir, he can use the language incorporated in the question.

The Court—He must where Moulton's attention was called to a specific statement.

Mr. Fullerton—On page No. 283 the question is put to Moulton: "Did you say to him, 'It is false; there is not a word of truth in it, as far as Mr. Beecher is concerned?' A.—'I don't recollect that I used those words to him.'" Now—

Mr. Shearman—Well, one moment; next, "Did you use anything in substance like that;" "Did you say it was untrue as far as Mr. Beecher was concerned;" "Did you say there was not a word of truth in it?"

The Court—Well, you may interrogate in this form, then, Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton speak to you on the subject of this scandal at that time? A.—I spoke to him first.

Q.—Did he answer you? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he speak to you at any length about it? A.—No, not at any length.

Q.—Did he avoid talking to you about it?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. I object to that.

Mr. Shearman—Well, I propose to take Mr. Moulton's answers. Mr. Moulton says he avoided talking about it.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton avoid talking with you about it? A.—I asked Mr. Moulton the distinct question; that is the way that was brought about.

Q.—What was that question? A.—The question was whether in this Woodhull & Claflin story, so far as Mr. Beecher was concerned, there was any truth in it.

Q.—What was Mr. Moulton's answer? A.—Mr. Moulton's answer the first time was, "Mr. Biden, I am as good a friend of Mr. Beecher as you are." That I remember distinctly. He then went on to say that he was with Mr. Beecher a good deal, and had seen him a good deal lately. I think he said he was with him the night previous for an hour; and that when the proper time should—at a proper time he was ready to answer the question, or ready to speak; somewhat to that purpose; and that is all I remember of the first interview.

Q.—When did the second occur? A.—That interview occurred a week or ten days afterward.

Q.—Where was that? A.—That was in the street; I met Mr. Moulton very suddenly—well, unexpectedly; I didn't meet him—didn't seek him, and I very quickly again asked him—repeated the same question, whether there was any truth in that story, and he then emphatically—I cannot use precisely the words—said that it was false, it was all false, or somewhat to that purpose; at any rate, it satisfied me; I thanked him, and said I was glad to hear it, and left; I guess that is about all that passed between us.

Q.—That is all that you can recollect? A.—That is all I can recollect.

Q.—Did he not say in substance: "It is false; there is not a word of truth in it, as far as Mr. Beecher is concerned?" A.—Well, I could not say that distinctly; he used the word "false;" he was very emphatic in denying the truth of it; that was the impression left on my mind; I told him I was happy to hear it, and thanked him and left; that is all.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—Did he say, in substance, if the story was true it was infamous to tell it? A.—I don't remember that.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM B. BARBOUR.

William B. Barbour was then called as a witness on behalf the defendant and duly affirmed.

Mr. Morris—At what page, Mr. Shearman, is the reference to this witness?

Mr. Shearman—The 208th page.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Barbour, where do you reside? A.—No. 133 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn.

Q.—How long have you lived in Brooklyn? A.—Since 1852.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Operator in grain mainly.

Q.—Where is your office? A.—I hold my office now at No. 19 South street, in the office of Jesse Hoyt & Co.

Q.—How long have you been in business in New-York? A.—Since 1852.

Q.—Do you remember the publication of the Woodhull & Claflin scandal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember that was just before the 1st of November, 1872, or thereabouts? A.—About the Fall of 1872; I don't remember what—

Q.—Were you at that time acquainted with Mr. Francis D. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long had you known him? A.—Since about the time he first went with Woodruff & Robinson, if my memory serves me right; since he was a kind of a stripling.

Q.—Did you meet Mr. Moulton shortly after the publication of that paper? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with him on the subject of that scandal? A.—I did.

Q.—Where did that take place? A.—At the Produce Exchange.

Q.—Now, will you relate that conversation?

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to.

Mr. Shearman—I will ask the question: Did you ask Mr. Moulton whether that statement was true, or anything to that effect? A.—Yes, Sir; that is, I asked him if there was any truth in the statement.

Q.—Did you ask whether it was true in respect to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was his answer?

Mr. Fullerton—No; I object to that.

Mr. Shearman—Very well. Did he answer then? A.—He did.

Q.—Substantially in this form: "There is not a particle of truth in the statement as relates to Mr. Beecher," or anything to that effect? A.—His answer was in very emphatic—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. Answer the question.

Mr. Evarts—He was answering the question.

Mr. Fullerton—No; he must say yes or no to that question.

The Court—Mr. Shearman, will you repeat the question?

Mr. Shearman—Did he answer in substance as follows: "There is not a particle of truth in that statement as against Mr. Beecher?" A.—He did.

Q.—Now, will you give his words as nearly as you can remember them?

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to.

Mr. Shearman—I take it, your Honor, that we have a right to have the exact words.

The Court—We will take them on that point, of course.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor will see that this will be doing injustice to the witness, Mr. Moulton. The question was this:

"Did you say to him, speaking of the Woodhull publication, there is not a particle of truth in the statement as against Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir, I did not say that to him. I recollect what I did say."

Now they put the very words in the mouth of the witness in which he was to answer, while he denied having used those words, yet he offered to say what he did—what words he did use in speaking with Mr. Barbour.

Mr. Beach—That was rejected.

Mr. Fullerton—That was rejected.

Mr. Shearman—On the objection of counsel on the other side.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—I read:

"Mr. Fullerton—No, we don't want that."

We did not say that.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I spoke for you. [Laughter.] If a man doesn't speak for himself somebody else must speak for him.

Mr. Shearman—There is a precedent for that.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I just heard your reply. Now, if your Honor please, the question was whether Mr. Moulton used those precise words. His answer was, "No, not those words, but I will tell you what I did say." Now they are not at liberty to show any other words not proceeding from Mr. Moulton on that occasion.

The Court—Didn't they also ask him whether he did not say Mr. Beecher was a pure man?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; that distinct question they may put if they choose.

The Court—Go on, Mr. Shearman. Put your question with reference to what you asked him.

Mr. Shearman—First, I will ask, Did not Mr. Moulton then say that "Mr. Beecher is as pure a man as ever lived," or words to that effect? A.—Words that would cover the substance of that question he stated.

Q.—Well, now I ask what he did say covering the substance—

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that, Sir.

The Court—He might say this, in saying that—What words did he use?

Mr. Fullerton—When that question was put to Mr. Moulton his answer was, "No, I did not state that to him. Shall I relate what I said to him? I can give you that conversation." Then my reply was, "No, they don't want you to tell that." The witness says, "Can I not tell, your Honor, what I said?" "Judge Neilson—By and by you will get a chance." That was the closing of the examination on that point.

The Court—Then I was mistaken. He did not get the chance.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor supposed that they would give him the chance, but they didn't do it.

Mr. Evarts—No, I think that your Honor did not suppose that they wanted to give him the chance.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I suppose the supposition is not important.

The Court—Well, you recognize the propriety of keeping pretty close to the record.

Mr. Evarts—No doubt, if your Honor please, and we will be as brief as possible, also. We recognize that, and we consider that he made an answer covering that, and that we have a right to the other words that were used.

The Court—I think you may.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor will perceive that in giving the conversation between this witness and Mr. Moulton, which Mr. Moulton was willing to give himself, but did not give, they will claim, "Why, he is contradicted," when it is no contradiction at all.

The Court—He gave a general answer—Mr. Barbour.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly, covering the ground.

The Court—He says he made a statement.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Now, may he not ask what words he said in making that statement to that effect?

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir, because, *non constat*, if Mr. Moulton had been permitted to tell the conversation he would have told it in substance as the witness has already, or, probably, in the very words that witness would employ in giving the substance of it, and, therefore, it is no contradiction.

Mr. Evarts—That would do justice to the other party—justice to Mr. Moulton; I do not see why you should object to that.

Mr. Fullerton—Simply because you did not permit Mr. Moulton to give the conversation; if he had stated what it was, then we could determine if what the witness is about to say would be a contradiction or not.

The Court—Well, Mr. Shearman, you have the statement from the witness in substance.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, but if your Honor please, the witness has said to this last question "Yes, it would cover the substance of the question;" now we have a right to judge, and on our direct examination of this witness, what the language that he used was.

The Court—My impression is that he can give the words which he supposes covers that. [To the witness.] That particular point, Mr. Barbour?

Mr. Shearman—Now give those words about Mr. Beecher. A.—He said that Mr. Beecher was entirely innocent, and that if his life record was not an answer to such charges nothing further that he could say about him would cover the case; those are about the words that he used.

The Court—And that is what you regard as equivalent to saying that he was a pure man? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I am sorry I objected, Mr. Barbour. [Laughter.]

The Court—That is all.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

MR. BEACH OBJECTS TO FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THIS CHARACTER.

Mr. Charles H. Cadwell having been called, Mr. Beach said: I submit to your Honor that upon a subject of this character it is not permissible to allow cumulative evidence. In the first place, Mr. Moulton has not denied using the language which was imputed to him by the questions put upon the other side, and the state of the case is this: that while Mr. Moulton concedes that in explanatory circumstances he used the language imputed to him, they are now producing a number of witnesses for the purpose of establishing a fact which upon our side is conceded, which was proven by the witness they seek to contradict, and instead of a contradiction, they are producing cumulative evidence to prove the very fact which Mr. Moulton himself asserted in his evidence. I have never known such a course pursued, and I submit to your Honor that it is improper to present additional evidence upon that point. If they wish to go to a reasonable extent in producing witnesses to confirm the statements of Mr. Moulton, of course we have no objection; that is within the discretion of your Honor; but it is a useless waste of time, I submit to your Honor, to produce a large number of witnesses upon a point of this character.

The Court—I think we will proceed, assuming that the learned counsel will limit the inquiry as he best may.

TESTIMONY OF MR. CHARLES H. CADWELL.

Mr. Charles H. Cadwell was then duly sworn, and was examined as follows:

Q.—Mr. Cadwell, where do you reside? A.—City of New-York.

Q.—In what business are you engaged? A.—Commission broker.

Q.—Where do you carry on business? A.—No. 115 Broad.

Q.—New-York? A.—New-York.

Q.—What is your firm? A.—No firm; I am alone.

Q.—You are alone; how long have you been engaged in this business? A.—In this business about seven years.

Q.—Do you remember the publication of the Woodhull & Claflin scandal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember about what time that was published? A.—Some time, either October or November, in 1872.

Q.—Were you at that time acquainted with Mr. Francis D. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you meet him anywhere after the publication of that scandal, and have a conversation with him on that subject? A.—Yes, Sir; I met him on or about the 25th November, in Boston.

Q.—A little louder, please. A.—On or about the 25th November, in Boston.

Q.—Who introduced the conversation on that subject? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you ask him whether there was any truth in that publication, in that statement, or anything of that kind? A.—I did.

Q.—State in what language you asked him as nearly as you can recollect.

Mr. Fullerton—If he can answer that question.

Mr. Shearman—Have I covered your language as nearly as possible? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What answer did Mr. Moulton make.

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to.

Mr. Shearman—We will ask the question whether—or rather the witness says he asked Mr. Moulton whether there was any truth in these rumors about Mr. Beecher. The question is did he say to Mr. Cadwell there was no truth in it.

The Court—Well, ask him if he said there was no truth in it.

Mr. Shearman—What did Mr. Moulton say in reply to your question? A.—In the words, "There is no truth in it."

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton say to you anything like this, "That if Mr. Beecher should the next day tell Plymouth Church all the facts pertaining to his life, there would not be a single person in it who could impute a single blemish in it to the purity of their Pastor?" A.—No, Sir; not in that language.

Q.—Express the language?

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to.

The Court—I think he has gone far enough for that; you have covered that.

Mr. Shearman—What did he say to that effect?

Mr. Fullerton—They choose to put language in Mr. Moulton's mouth—

Mr. Shearman—We asked him if in substance—

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—We asked him if that was the substance—

The Court—Put the very question in the very form you did before.

Mr. Beach—That he has put, and the witness says no.

Mr. Evarts—Not in those words.

Mr. Shearman—Now, I ask in what words he spoke, if he spoke to that effect? A.—Mr. Moulton's answer—no, I don't recollect using that language.

Q.—Did he use anything in substance like that? A.—I do not recollect any—

The Court—As he don't recollect, I think this witness can give it.

The Witness—We breakfasted together in Boston; I think it was on the morning of the 25th November, at the American House, and either at the breakfast table, or on our way to the Maine depot—Mr. Moulton was going to Portland—I said, "Frank, you seem to be mixed up in this matter—is there any truth in these statements?" He said, "It is all a set of damned lies; Mr. Beecher's relations to Mrs. Tilton are no different from mine."

Q.—His relations are what? A.—"Are no different from mine"—or language to that effect.

Q.—Is that all you can remember? A.—Yes.

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; I wish to say the question was not put to Mr. Moulton at all—nothing like it. That is all.

The Court—That is all.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS M. COOKE.

Mr. Thomas M. Cooke was then called, and having been duly sworn, was examined as follows by Mr. Shearman.

Q.—Mr. Cooke, where do you reside? A.—At present I reside in Detroit, Mich.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—A journalist.

Q.—How long have you been engaged in journalism. A.—From fifteen to twenty years.

Mr. Evarts (to the juror)—Can you hear him, Mr. McMurn?

Mr. McMurn—Not very well.

Mr. Shearman—Speak as plainly as you can? A.—From fifteen to twenty years.

Q.—In the year 1871, how were you engaged? A.—I was connected with the New-York *Sun*.

Q.—Were you, during that year, acquainted with Theodore Tilton? A.—I think I became acquainted with him that year—during that year.

Q.—About what time in that year? A.—In the Spring or early Summer; I cannot fix the time.

Q.—Did you, during that year, become acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull and her sister, Miss Claflin? A.—I did.

Q.—About what time did you form their acquaintance? A.—A very short time before I formed Mr. Tilton's acquaintance.

Q.—Will you recite the circumstances briefly under which you formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to, unless Mr. Tilton is connected with it.

Mr. Shearman—We do not propose anything except to show the mode in which the witness became acquainted; I think it is due to the gentleman to state it, and to have an opportunity to give a brief account of it.

Mr. Beach—I object to it.

The Court—He became acquainted; that is the vital thing; now, go on.

Mr. Shearman—What acquaintance had you with them and how was it formed?

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to, Sir.

The Court—I do not see the materiality of it.

Mr. Evarts—It affects the degree of the acquaintance. We have a right to show what followed from his acquaintance and the degree of it, and how long it had continued, and whether it was begun in Broad street or elsewhere.

Mr. Beach—I think we are not to be led into an issue as to how this gentleman formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Woodhull.

The Court—It is merely introductory to something else.

Mr. Beach—It may not hurt us perhaps; perhaps it may.

The Court—They can ask how long he was acquainted with her.

Mr. Shearman—I have asked him the circumstances; we want to show how this gentleman became acquainted with her.

The Court—Answer that question.

Mr. Beach—Does your Honor allow it?

The Court—I think we will take it and see what it is.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—What are you referring to?

The Witness—A little memorandum I have made of dates—that date—the time I became acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Now, state the date, and what your acquaintance was, and how it was formed? A.—On the evening of the 8th of June I was sent to their residence on Thirty-eighth street to make inquiries in regard to the death of their brother-in-law, one Dr. Sparr; I then introduced myself to them.

Q.—And what was the nature of your acquaintance with them—was it for business purposes or socially? A.—Professionally.

Q.—For what? A.—Interviewing them, if you please.

Q.—In pursuit of your business as a journalist? A.—For the newspaper.

Q.—And under the direction of your employers? A.—And under the direction of my employers.

Q.—Did you visit them frequently during the next few months? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—Both at their residence and at their office.

Q.—Where was their office? A.—Their office, I think, was in No. 44 Broad street.

Q.—New-York City? A.—New-York City.

Q.—And their residence was where? A.—I cannot give the number; it was in Thirty-eighth street, New-York City.

Q.—Where did you make Mr. Tilton's acquaintance, and when? A.—I never met Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Shearman—No. Mr. Tilton.

Witness—I became acquainted with him—I was introduced to him by Mrs. Woodhull at their office in Broad street.

Q.—State what passed between you and Mr. Tilton on that occasion. A.—On that morning an interview with Mrs. Woodhull had appeared in the *Sun*.

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment. We object.

Mr. Shearman—This is a mere explanation of the conversation.

Mr. Beach—He can state the conversation.

The Court—The question is, what conversation passed between him and Mr. Tilton on that occasion.

Witness—We were talking of that interview when Mr. Tilton came into the office, and Mrs. Woodhull introduced him to me, and he also expressed—made some expressions in regard to that interview.

Q.—To the published interview? A.—To the published interview of that morning.

Q.—Did you then or soon after have a conversation with Mr. Tilton in which he spoke of the character of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I did have such a conversation with him, but I cannot say how soon after that; it was not a long while.

Q.—State what Mr. Tilton said on that subject. A.—He spoke very highly of Mrs. Woodhull—rather eulogistic; I don't know whether he introduced the subject or I did; I was feeling my way, and possibly he was feeling his way to a mutual understanding of her—what she was; he pronounced her, in his opinion, a most remarkable woman; I think he said a most superior woman—a woman that was greatly misunderstood; I think he said she was a very *spirituelle* woman; I can't recall all the expression.

Q.—Did he say anything about her purity? A.—I don't think he did; I don't think that; I don't recall that just now.

Q.—Where was this conversation? A.—This conversation was—I would not say where it was; it was either in the Broad street office, or walking from there up street.

The city bell here rung 12 o'clock.

Mr. Shearman—Wait for the bell to stop.

Q.—During that season did you frequently visit Mrs. Woodhull's house or office and meet Mr. Tilton there?

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that, Sir; it is a leading question.

Mr. Shearman—Well, I withdraw that, not to waste time.

Q.—Did you meet Mr. Tilton frequently during that Summer and Fall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Of 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you meet him? A.—At the residence of Mrs. Woodhull, and at her office, and elsewhere.

Q.—How often in the week, do you think, during that Summer you went to Mrs. Woodhull's house in Thirty-eighth street? A.—From two to three times a week.

Q.—Did you usually go in the daytime or in the evening? A.—Usually in the evening.

Q.—How often do you think you met Mr. Tilton there on these occasions? A.—I did not usually meet him; perhaps not more than half a dozen times when I was there.

Q.—Did you frequently take lunch with Mrs. Woodhull in Broadway? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Morris—One moment. What has that got to do with it?

Mr. Shearman—We will show you in a moment.

Q.—Did you meet Mr. Tilton there on those occasions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How often, do you think, was it? What was the number of occasions on which you took lunch with him, or did you join him?

MR. MORRIS OBJECTS TO THE QUESTION.

Mr. Morris—We now object, Sir. What has this got to do with this or with any branch of this case? Does it tend to prove or disprove the charge of adultery? or is it competent evidence in the question of damages. What earthly bearing has this on the case; and all this testimony, what has it to do with the case? Or Mr. Tilton's opinion of Mrs. Woodhull; what has that to do with the case? what does that tend to prove? Certainly not the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher; nor has it any weight whatever on he question of damages. It is a mere waste of time—all this testimony of that character—the whole of it. Is there any evidence in this case, or any fact in this case, that makes his opinion of any more importance with reference to Mrs. Woodhull than with reference to any other lady in the land? What evidence is there in this case that makes his opinion of Mrs. Woodhull of any importance whatever? I submit that there is not a particle. It has no bearing whatever upon the question of damages, and certainly does not tend to prove or disprove the charge made against Mr. Beecher. How is it important? What earthly bearing has it upon either question in this case? I can't see any connection. I would like to have it pointed out if there is any applicability whatever in this evidence.

The Court—I assume you will be brief Mr. Shearman; in that view you may go on. I am not competent now to pass upon the exact question presented.

Mr. Evarts rose to speak, but resumed his seat on hearing the ruling of the court.

Q.—Well, you will please answer my question as to how often you met Mr. Tilton at lunch with these ladies at their office?

Mr. Morris—Does your honor hold that material?

The Court—I can't say; I am not competent to judge of it; besides I have passed upon it already.

Witness—I think he was quite generally there at lunch?

Q.—During how long a period did this extend—his visits at lunch? A.—During the entire of that Summer.

TILTON AT MRS. WOODHULL'S HOUSE.

Q.—Now, when you visited the residence of Mrs. Woodhull where were you in the habit of spending your time? A.—In the parlor.

Q.—Were you or were you not in the habit of going up stairs? A.—I think I never was up stairs but once.

Mr. Morris—Does your Honor hold that proper—proper evidence?

Judge Neilson—I think we will take this general evidence and see what it is; I cannot see that it amounts to anything.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—Did you ever see or hear Mr. Tilton up stairs in that house when you were below? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did that happen more than once? A.—I remember several occasions of his speaking to me from up stairs.

Q.—What did he say on these occasions from up stairs? A.—I recall one occasion when he called to me from above and asked me to wait, that he would go with me.

Q.—About what time of the day was that? A.—It was rather late in the evening; possibly nearly midnight. On another occasion I remember his calling to me and saying, "Don't go yet; I want to see you;" or some similar expression; I don't know exactly what language.

Q.—What time of the night was that? A.—Late in the evening.

Q.—Past midnight or near midnight? A.—In the vicinity of midnight; yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton and you leave the house together on any occasion after these calls? A.—I can't say with reference to these particular calls; we did leave the house on several occasions together.

Q.—On these occasions when he called to you from the head of the stairs to wait and he would go with you, did he then accompany you? A.—I can't answer as to that particular occasion?

Q.—Do you remember whether you waited for him or not on these occasions? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—Do you remember, on any occasion, waiting for him until midnight, or later, and then going over to Brooklyn together? A.—I remember coming over to Brooklyn with him, and undoubtedly may have waited for him.

Q.—Do you recollect any occasion on which—before you were much acquainted with him, or at all—you and he went together to Brooklyn from the house, having left the house accidentally about the same time, but not recognizing each other?

Mr. Fullerton—Well, now, I think this is carrying the matter too far. They are not only leading questions but there are half a dozen incorporated in one.

Mr. Shearman—Well, I was simply trying to save time.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, you are very unfortunate in your efforts.

Mr. Shearman—Well, we haven't lost much time with it.

Q.—I ask then whether you recollect any occasion that you went with Mr. Tilton without recognizing each other—that is, without your speaking to each other, from Mrs. Woodhull's house to Brooklyn? A.—I remember two occasions before I was introduced to him, when we traveled together; I can't say that we traveled all the way from the house together.

Q.—But he had been in the house?

Mr. Fullerton—How do you know?

Mr. Shearman—I ask him.

The Witness—We had both been there.

Mr. Shearman—Had you both been in the house? A.—It had been understood that he was in the house; I didn't see him in the house, but—

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment. I move to strike out that answer.

The Witness—It had been a matter of conversation that he was there; that is all I know of his being there.

Mr. Beach—Will you be kind enough to wait a moment, Sir. [To the Court.]—I move, Sir, to strike that answer out—that it had been understood that he was in the house.

Mr. Evarts—It it came from Mr. Tilton it would be proper evidence.

Judge Neilson—Yes, but it doesn't yet appear that it came from him, and with that view it is stricken out.

Mr. Shearman—Do you recollect of seeing Mr. Tilton in the house on any occasion or occasions when you left the house at a late hour and he didn't?

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Sir, that is a leading question, and I object to it.

Judge Neilson—We will take the answer. It is leading, to be sure.

The Witness—Yes, Sir; I have left him there.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, if your Honor please, it seems to me, considering this witness must have communicated to the other side what he knows about this voluntarily, they ought not to put leading questions to him in this way. He comes here with a memorandum in his hand, prepared to testify to what he knows.

Mr. Shearman—I suppose there is no objection to his seeing the memorandum.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not what I object to. If your Honor will but consider the question a moment and see if it is proper.

Judge Neilson—We will let it stand. The counsel ought not to put leading questions, and, I presume, will not hereafter.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Cooke, how late was it that you left the house and left Mr. Tilton there? A.—I can't say how late in the evening.

Q.—Can't you say whether it was after 9 o'clock or 10 o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir; it was after 9 or 10 o'clock; possibly 11 or 12.

GETTING UP INTERVIEWS.

Q.—Now, do you recollect any occasion on which Mr. Tilton and you had any conversation on the subject of getting up interviews for newspapers? A.—Yes, Sir; one.

Q.—Where did that occur? A.—At that residence.

Q.—State what that conversation was? A.—I had been preparing an interview for several evenings, intending to draw out from them who was reporting—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—No. Now one moment.

Judge Neilson (to witness)—That is improper, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Who were present at that time, and what was said in the presence of Mr. Tilton? A.—The moment of the conversation, when Mr. Tilton was present, Mrs. Woodhull was present, Stephen Pearl Andrews, and Mr. Blood.

Mr. Shearman—Yes.

The Witness—I don't think of anybody else; Mr. Tilton had not been present during the entire preparation of this paper—this interview; he was called in.

Q.—Who called him in? A.—Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Well, what passed in Mr. Tilton's presence; at least, what did Mr. Tilton say first? A.—I had asked a question as to Mr. Greeley's presence—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—One moment. When Mr. Tilton was present?

The Witness—Mrs. Woodhull—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—Wait a moment, Sir.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike that out.

Mr. Evarts—He was just stating, if your Honor please, that Mr. Tilton was sent for; that is the occasion, and he came in.

Mr. Beach—I move, Sir, to strike out what was said in regard to his having asked a question in the absence of Mr. Tilton.

Judge Neilson—Of course that will be stricken out.

Mr. Evarts—But that was the occasion, he says, on which Tilton was sent for.

Judge Neilson—Well, he could say Tilton was sent for, say he came, and then give the conversation.

Mr. Shearman—He came, and then was there any conversation between you and Mr. Tilton with regard to the preparation of this interview? A.—There was a general conversation among all present, but I cannot indicate any words or language.

Mr. Shearman—I don't ask it.

The Witness—There was a general conversation.

Q.—With regard to the interview which you were then preparing, was there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was an interview relating to Mrs. Woodhull?

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment. We object to it.

Judge Neilson (to the witness)—State what was said.

Mr. Shearman—Well, I only want to get at this so as to save time.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, the gentleman can't jump to his own conclusions by avoiding what was said.

Judge Neilson—If it was a conversation in the presence of Mr. Tilton he can say so, and you can interrogate him as to what it was.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton assist you in the preparation?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to. I submit, Sir, that it should be shown what was said and done upon that occasion.

The Court—Undoubtedly.

Q.—Now, Sir, I pass to November, 1871, and ask you if you remember an interview between yourself and Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull in November, 1871, just before the Steinway Hall meeting—you remember the occurrence? A.—No, Sir; no conversation with Mr. Tilton before the Steinway Hall meeting.

Q.—I said an interview—I don't ask the conversation? A.—There was an interview; yes.

Q.—On that occasion did you visit Mrs. Woodhull, and have a conversation with her—I don't ask what it was?

Mr. Morris—Interview with whom?

Mr. Shearman—Interview with Mrs. Woodhull at her office? A.—I did.

Mr. Morris—Well, we object.

Q.—I don't ask what that conversation was. A.—On the day of the Steinway Hall meeting, yes.

Q.—At or soon after the close of that conversation did you see Mr. Tilton? A.—I did.

TILTON AT MRS. WOODHULL'S OFFICE.

Q.—What did Mr. Tilton do—where did you see Mr. Tilton? A.—At Mrs. Woodhull's office.

Q.—You had not left the office after the conversation with Mrs. Woodhull? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull do? A.—Mr. Tilton came into the office—got out of a carriage, I think, at the office door, and came in, and Mrs. Woodhull prepared herself and went out with him, and both drove away in the carriage.

Q.—About what hour in the day was this? A.—It was not far from 1 o'clock; I should say a little after 1 in the afternoon.

Q.—Did you on that day or the next day after the Steinway Hall meeting, have another interview with Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I did.

Q.—Where? A.—At the same place, at her office in Broad street.

Q.—Did you then have a conversation with Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I did.

Q.—I now ask simply this question, whether that conversation related to Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Beach—That I object to.

The Court—Not unless Mr. Tilton was present.

Mr. Shearman—I propose to show by means of another subsequent conversation that Mr. Tilton was connected with it.

Mr. Beach—It don't make any odds. They cannot give the substance of the conversation without giving us what was said.

Mr. Evarts—Can we not be permitted to show an occurrence or fact which is in itself immaterial, and which is afterward connected by other evidence, and which, of course, is harmless as it stands? It does not impute any injurious consequences, but the fact that there was a conversation, and that Mr. Beecher was the subject of that, becomes an occurrence, just as seeing a horse in the street, or anything of that kind. It is equally immaterial unless you connect the horse with some relation.

The Court—Do you think in this instance it is necessary? Can he not go directly to the interview with Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Evarts—This witness did not—

The Court—I don't think he can give it.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor sees the difficulty in the production of testimony—that we must take from the witnesses what they know about the connecting chain of facts at the time that we have them under examination; and of course it is proper that no rule of evidence should be transgressed, as by showing that conversation which rests under a ruling sometimes applied, that the connection of the defendant or the party to be implicated is to be shown hereafter. But we do not ask it. We only ask to show by this witness now on the stand the fact that he had an interview, and that the conversation between him and Mrs. Woodhull was about Mr. Beecher.

The Court—I don't think it is proper.

Mr. Evarts—Of course, it is quite immaterial if it is left there, but some other evidence is to be adduced.

The Court—Yes; it might be a subject of speculation. But I think it ought not to be opened at all.

Mr. Shearman—I understand your Honor to rule it out.

The Court—I think so.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—Did you some after that have an interview with Mrs. Woodhull at which Mr. Tilton was present? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And was the name of Mr. Beecher brought in at that interview? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you on that occasion refer to any conversation—in the presence of Mr. Tilton—to any other conversation which you had with Mrs. Woodhull on that same subject?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to as leading and as asking for a conclusion. We may as well have the conversation.

The Court—You will have to have it, doubtless.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, I submit that it is not admissible for them to ask these leading questions, calling for a result of what was said at the interview.

The Court—I think we will take this answer, as preliminary, perhaps, to what may be.

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

Q.—Now, in this conversation, which you before had in the presence of Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton, were any previous conversations which you had had with Mrs. Woodhull, concerning Mr. Beecher, referred to? A.—There were continuations—

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment.

The Court—Answer yes or no.

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment. I ask you—

The Court—Let the witness answer the question—yes or no.

Q.—Whether the previous conversation was referred to?

Mr. Beach—Now, Sir, does not the hesitation of the witness demonstrate the necessity of having what was said at the time? Is he at liberty to say, as a conclusion from the conversation, that a previous subject, matter, or conversation was referred to?

The Court—It is merely introductory to what may follow.

Mr. Beach—Well, introductory! They have got the parties together in a conversation. They are now attempting to get a portion of the conversation; they ask this witness whether in that conversation, where they had the parties together, there was any reference to a previous conversation. Now, I submit to your Honor that that can be ascertained only by taking what transpired at the interview, where they got them together.

The Court—That is true. But that is a preliminary question you often ask, whether an interview previous was referred to, and then what was said.

Mr. Beach—Certainly, and we take it without objection. But we propose in this instance, and especially admonished somewhat by the hesitation of the witness in answering the question, determining what was referred to, and we take the objection that it is not competent to get his conclusion upon the subject, and that we should have the language in which the supposed reference was made.

The Court—He may answer, and unless he gives an answer it will be stricken out.

Mr. Shearman—The witness, of course, knows that there were many conversations?

The Witness (turning to the Court)—It is peculiarly a question of memory with me.

A few words in a subdued tone had passed, during this discussion, between Mr. Morris and Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Morris said: O, the counsel just heard a moment ago that they could not connect it.

Mr. Evarts replied angrily. The counsel knows I have apologized for my ignorance; I don't wish to be accused twice before the court.

Mr. Morris—I think Mr. Shearman made the same observation.

Mr. Evarts was understood to say no.

The Court—Mr. Stenographer, read that last question to the witness.

The stenographer read the question as follows:

Q.—In this conversation which you had in the presence of Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton, were any previous conversations which you had had with Mrs. Woodhull concerning Mr. Beecher referred to?

The Court—Go on.

The Witness—I cannot swear that there was any direct reference to a former conversation.

THE CONVERSATION WHICH TOOK PLACE.

Mr. Shearman—State now this conversation which took place when Mr. Tilton was present. A.—Do you want the words?

Q.—The substance of the words. A.—The words, as near as I can recollect—it is pretty difficult for me to separate these series of conversations and tell which occurred at each instance. They were all on one subject.

The Court—His inquiry is what was said on this occasion, and you give the words as far as you can.

Mr. Beach—I hope the gentleman will be careful to discriminate between the conversations.

The Court—Just confine yourself to this one conversation.

The Witness—Mrs. Woodhull urged me to write up the Beecher scandal. She said, "Tom, why don't you take hold of this Beecher scandal?" I think that was substantially her language. I said to her then—

Q.—A little louder, Mr. Cooke. A.—I said to her that if I should attempt to write up such a story on a third party's representation I should involve my paper in a flood of libel suits; that no newspaper man would undertake such a job. She replied that it was not necessary to take third parties' statements. She says, "Theodore has all the letters and documents in the case; I have seen them, and he will show them to you." I then replied that the *Sun* did not want such matter, and would not use it under any circumstances, and there was no use of my undertaking the job. She replied that it was the greatest sensation of the age; that it would take the roof off of Plymouth Church; it would shake Brooklyn Heights to its foundation; it would revolutionize modern society; that it was a sensation that any paper would be glad to get hold of—that I would have no trouble in finding a market. I replied that I was not in the habit of hawking my material around the streets and that I did not care to take hold of this. I don't know that I can get any more definitely at the conversation than that.

Q.—I understand this to have taken place about the last of November, 1871?

Mr. Fullerton—No, he does not state yet when it took place.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, he so stated.

Mr. Beach, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Pryor [together]—No, he does not.

The Witness—I cannot fix the date of it except with reference to the Steinway Hall meeting.

Mr. Beach—What was the last answer?

Mr. Shearman—Except with reference to the Steinway Hall meeting.

The Witness—That is the only way I can fix any date. It was some days after that meeting.

Mr. Evarts—Near that?

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—And near that period?

Mr. Fullerton—He does not state that.

Mr. Shearman—Did you not say that it was some days after the Steinway Hall meeting? A.—Some days—a week; within a week, perhaps.

Q.—About a week. Do you remember any more of that conversation? A.—I think that is the substance.

Q.—Was anything further said on that subject on any subsequent occasion in Mr. Tilton's presence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—More than once? A.—Yes, Sir. I think

it was quite—after that occasion; it was a matter of—

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait.

The Witness—A matter of frequent conversation.

Mr. Beach—Well.

Mr. Shearman—It was a matter of frequent conversation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was anything said in the presence of Mr. Tilton, or by Mr. Tilton, about your writing up this story for any other paper? A.—I think there was.

Q.—For what paper? A.—When I had refused to write it up for the general market they wanted me to write it up for Woodhull & Claflin's paper.

Q.—Was anything said—who do you mean by "they?" A.—Well, I say "they" in a general way, because after this conversation—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment, Sir.

The Witness—The two generally.

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment, Sir.

The Court—He does not wish you [the witness] to give the reason.

Mr. Morris—We ask that that be stricken out.

Mr. Shearman—Suppose the witness is going to make some reference to Mr. Tilton. [To the witness]—Do you mean by "they" to include Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Beach—I object to that mode of inquiry.

Mr. Morris—I understand your Honor strikes out that answer.

The Court—Yes. If you want to call attention to Mr. Tilton, state the fact.

Mr. Evarts—The witness used the word "they," and we ask what he means by that word "they."

The Court—That is stricken out. It is a general speculative statement, and no answer.

Mr. Evarts—I beg your Honor's pardon; it is only a question of fact as to what the answer was. This answer is made in regard to an interview or interviews at which Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull and this witness were present. Now, he has made an answer that after he had refused to write it up for his paper they wanted him to write it up—that is, after he did not choose to write it up for the market, they wanted him to write it for the Woodhull & Claflin paper. Now, that answer was taken without objection, and so there it stands.

Mr. Beach—It was objected to and stricken out on motion.

Mr. Evarts—I did not so understand it.

The Court—Yes, as it was unnecessary—utterly unnecessary.

Mr. Evarts—Then we asked him who was meant by "they;" then the question arose—

The Court—That was an indirect way of getting at what he could get at in a direct way.

Mr. Evarts—My point was that it was to that question that the objection was made—"what was meant by 'they;'" or not so much to the question as to the manner in which he was proceeding to answer. I have not understood that this, the question and answer, are stricken out.

Mr. Beach—I certainly made objection to it, and Mr. Morris moved that it be stricken out.

The Court—Well, if you wish to call his attention to an interview with Mr. Tilton you might be proceeding with it now.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir; I don't understand that that question and answer have been stricken out, or that any motion has been made to strike it out. The stenographer will please—

Mr. Beach—I understood, Sir, Mr. Morris' motion to relate to that question.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Beach—I objected to it as strenuously as I could. It is stating a mere conclusion of the witness, without referring to the parties intended by the pronoun "they." It is objectionable, I submit to your Honor, in every sense, for him to make a general statement of that character, which may include various persons independent of Mr. Tilton, and especially to tell what was a conclusion which he derived from a conversation at which Mr. Tilton was not present. We are entitled to have it very formally and directly.

The Court—It comes to the same result.

Mr. Evarts—I am speaking simply, if your Honor please, about the question of this record. I have heard no motion to strike out that question and answer, and no decision. If it is the fault of my attention, why I, of course, will be corrected by your Honor. And if your Honor so decided, and there has been a motion, I beg permission to enter my exception to the ruling.

The Court—It is my own view, and I think it must be yours, that a statement by Mrs. Woodhull that she wished him to write it up for some paper, is not to be received.

Mr. Evarts—In the presence of Mr. Tilton.

The Court—That does not appear.

Mr. Evarts—Why, Sir, that is our point. The fact is that it was an interview at which Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull were present.

The Court—I think Mr. Shearman could go to such an interview, if there was one.

Mr. Evarts—Very likely. I am, if your Honor please, only addressing myself to this record here—whether a motion has been made and granted.

The Court—I think Mr. Morris' motion covered that.

Mr. Morris—Certainly, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—You will please enter our exception.

The Court—Now, will you proceed Mr. Shearman, with what you are going to prove?

Mr. Shearman—That was my intention, Sir.

Q.—Did not you say in answer to my previous question that this proposition that you should write this story for *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* was made in the presence of Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Beach—That I object to.

The Court—The record will show what it is.

Mr. Shearman—Well, was the proposition—

The Court—That will be leading by the time you get through with the question. [To the Witness]—Was there an interview when Mr. Tilton was present, and then state the conversation.

Mr. Shearman—I am very sure the record shows—

Mr. Evarts—That has been struck out.

Mr. Shearman—No.

Mr. Evarts—He says it has been struck out.

Mr. Shearman—Five questions must be stricken out to which no objection has been made, then. [To the witness]—State what, if anything, occurred in the presence of Mr. Tilton between you and Mrs. Woodhull, with reference to this subject of writing up this story.

The Court—That is proper. Go on, Sir.

The Witness—After the—

The Court—Any time.

Mr. Shearman—After the first conversation?

The Court—Yes; go on.

The Witness—I cannot separate the particular conversations after that first interview; the ice seemed broken, there were frequent interviews, and—

Mr. Beach—One moment—

The Court—He objects to the ice. The counsel wants you to give the conversation. Give it, if you please.

Mr. Fullerton—He says he cannot state—

Mr. Shearman—At any of those interviews, was Mr. Tilton present? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How often? A.—My memory is that it was spoken of every time we got together.

Q.—Was that at these lunches? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At these lunches? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, state what occurred—what was said on this subject at any of these interviews when Mr. Tilton was present.

Mr. Beach—I submit, Sir, that we cannot take in one question, and at one time, what was said at several interviews. The attention of the witness must be confined to some one occasion.

Mr. Shearman—I cannot separate them.

Mr. Beach—Well, I can.

Mr. Evarts—The opposite course has been pursued here.

The Court—Mr. Cooke, you have mentioned an interview when the writing of it for the *Sun* was spoken of; now, do you recollect any other interview when Mr. Tilton was present when the writing of it up for any paper was spoken of? A.—I remember there were other interviews, but I do not remember any one.

The Court—Now, the counsel wishes you to state at any such interview about writing it up for other papers.

Mr. Shearman—Turn your head to the jury.

The Witness—I was asked and urged to write it for *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*.

Mr. Evarts—By whom?

Mr. Shearman—By whom

The Witness—I think I was asked by both; by Mrs. Woodhull and by Mr. Tilton; if not by both of them, at least when they were both present.

Q.—Did that occur more than once? A.—Several times.

WHAT PROPOSITION DID TILTON MAKE?

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton make any proposition to you for your employment by him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State what was the nature of that proposition—state what occurred about it—everything at this interview.

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

The Court—State what was said.

Mr. Shearman—State what was said. A.—Mr. Tilton proposed to me to take a position jointly on the *Golden Age* and *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*.

Q.—How was your salary to be paid? A.—To be divided between the two.

Q.—What answer did you make? A.—I think I told him that I would be very glad to take a position on the *Golden Age*, but I did not care to link my reputation with *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*.

Q.—Was anything said as to what you should do—what services you should render for the two papers? A.—Yes, Sir; I was to write local sensations.

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

Mr. Shearman—Just a moment, please. [He held a counsel with his associates, and then said] That is all.

A consultation also took place between the counsel for Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Fullerton rose to cross-examine the witness.

IDENTIFYING PORTRAITS.

Mr. Sherman—One moment, Mr. Fullerton, please. Will you identify these photographs, if you please? Of whom are they portraits? [Portrait handed of Mrs. Woodhull.] That is Mrs. Woodhull's.

Q.—Who? A.—Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Is that [another portrait shown witness] another portrait of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who is that? [Another portrait shown him.] A.—Miss Claflin.

Q.—Miss Tennie C. Claflin? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—What numbers are these?

Mr. Hill—D 115, 116, and 117.

Mr. Shearman [handing them to the court stenographer.]—D 115, 116, and 117; mind, keep the order. Mark these for identification. That is all.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Shearman, let us look at these photographs.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir.

He handed Mr. Beach the portraits.

Mr. Evarts—These are marked for identification, Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Beach—Well, they are to be seen I suppose?

Mr. Evarts—Oh, yes.

Mr. Beach—Will the jury want to see them? I have no objection to their looking at them.

Mr. Evarts—We have not offered them in evidence.

Mr. Shearman—They are marked for identification.

Mr. Evarts—They are marked for identification merely.

Mr. Beach—I understand it, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I object to them on the ground that they are parol evidence. I want the originals produced. [Laughter.]

The Court—Well, can we go on?

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. FULLERTON.

Q.—Do you know how long Mr. Shearman has had these photographs in his possession? [Laughter.] A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Do you know, Mr. Cooke? A.—I never saw them before, Sir.

Q.—You don't know where he got them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Cooke, where is your present residence? A.—Detroit.

Q.—How long have you resided there? A.—Since last May.

Q.—What is your present occupation? A.—Journalism.

Q.—What journal are you connected with? A.—I bought a journal in Detroit last Spring, and am winding it up.

Q.—Could not you answer the question? A.—I am winding up a newspaper business.

Q.—Can you tell what newspaper you are winding up? A.—Detroit *Union*.

Q.—When did you buy it? A.—Last June.

Q.—Was it in a condition to be wound up when you got it? [Laughter.] A.—I think it was.

Q.—Did you buy it for the purpose of winding it up? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the newspaper wind anybody up before you got it? [Renewed laughter.] A.—It wound up several.

Q.—Who was connected with it before that time? A.—John Atkinson was the principal proprietor.

Q.—Was it a political or religious paper? A.—It was a political paper.

Q.—Before you went to Detroit to wind up that paper where did you reside. A.—In Brooklyn.

Mr. Evarts—He didn't say he went there to wind it up.

Mr. Beach—He did go there and wind it up.

Mr. Evarts—You asked if he went there to wind it up, and he told you expressly he didn't.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, that is the first point made on the other side.

Mr. Evarts—Well, the witness is to be treated fairly.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Beach—Well, the witness is treated fairly.

The Court—Well, leave those words out of the question.

Mr. Fullerton—I have no occasion to put it again.

The Court—Well, go on.

Q.—When did you leave Brooklyn to go to Detroit? A.—The latter part of May.

Q.—Last May? A.—The latter part of May.

Q.—Did you go to Detroit with any fixed object? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was it? A.—I went to Detroit *en route* for Lake Superior.

Q.—*En route* for Lake Superior? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then you did not contemplate stopping at Detroit? A.—I did not.

Q.—That was accidental? A.—That was accidental.

Q.—Were you connected with any paper when you left Brooklyn to go to Lake Superior? A.—Yes; I think I was connected with the *Sun*.

Q.—At that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you dissolve your connection with the *Sun*? A.—When I left Brooklyn?

Q.—Before you left Brooklyn? A.—When I left Brooklyn.

Q.—Was it before you left Brooklyn? A.—Will you allow me to explain that?

Q.—I will allow you to answer my question. That is your privilege. A.—When I left Brooklyn I dissolved my connection with the *Sun*.

Q.—Then when you started *en route* for Lake Superior you had no connection with any paper? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Under what circumstances did you dissolve that connection with the *Sun*? A.—I was not under a salary on the *Sun*.

Q.—I didn't ask that. A.—I had merely to withdraw to go away at any time.

Q.—I didn't ask you what was your connection with the *Sun*. A.—I was a writer.

Q.—How were you paid, if you had not a salary? A.—I was paid for the work I did.

Q.—By the piece? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whenever you got up a piece of news you sold it to the *Sun*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then you had no connection with the *Sun* further than a gatherer of news and a vender of news to that paper? A.—Excepting about three months I never had a salary; but one period of three months I did have a salary.

Q.—What three months were they? A.—Those were three months immediately succeeding Mr. Cummings' retirement from the *Sun*, when I was put in charge of the paper as managing editor.

Q.—During those three months? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When were they? A.—I cannot fix the date.

Q.—Can you fix the year? A.—No; I cannot fix the year. I think it was about two years ago. It followed immediately after Christmas; I took hold on Christmas Eve.

Q.—Those articles that you wrote up—were they sensational articles? A.—Generally.

Q.—You went about getting up news, did you? A.—I usually went on assignment.

Q.—Did they always assign you where you were to go? A.—Yes; usually.

Q.—Were you discharged from the *Sun*? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there not a complaint made that you wrote articles that had no foundation, and therefore you were discharged? A.—No, Sir, never.

Q.—Was not the proprietor of the *Sun* prosecuted for libel in consequence of articles that you wrote? A.—No, Sir, nothing of the kind; no, Sir.

Q.—You were not called to an account—taken to task for writing such articles? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, while you were connected with the *Sun* did you write for other papers? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were they sensational articles? A.—Not always sensational.

Q.—Well, were you under any obligations to vend your articles or offer them to the *Sun* in the first instance? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were at liberty to sell them then to whomsoever you chose? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And your connection with any other paper was the same as with the *Sun*? A.—Yes, Sir, excepting that I kept a desk at the *Sun* office.

Q.—And had the privilege of writing? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE WITNESS' CAREER.

Q.—When did you first go to Detroit to live? A.—I first went to Detroit to live in 1850.

Q.—And how long did you reside there then? A.—Between ten and eleven years.

Q.—And what was your occupation there then? A.—When I went to Detroit I commenced teaching school.

Q.—How long did you teach school? A.—I taught school the better part of two years.

Q.—And then what did you go at? A.—Then I began bookselling.

Q.—How long were you engaged in that business? A.—I was selling books until 1855 or 1856; 1856, I think.

Q.—Itinerant bookseller? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you have a store there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In 1856 you gave up that business? A.—I failed in that business.

Q.—Made an assignment, did you not? A.—I did.

Q.—What other business did you go at? A.—Then I went into newspapers.

Q.—What newspapers were you connected with there? A.—The Detroit *Free Press*.

Q.—How long were you connected with the Detroit *Free Press*? A.—Until the proprietor sold, and bought the Chicago *Times*.

Q.—A little louder, Mr. Cooke. A.—I think it was in 1861.

Q.—Did you wind that up? A.—Not exactly.

Q.—How near did you come to it? A.—We came so near that we sold it out; I had no personal—no proprietary interest in the paper; it was sold out, and I went with the proprietor to another paper.

Q.—Where? A.—The Chicago *Times*.

C.—How long were you engaged there? A.—I cannot say; several months after the war broke out.

Q.—Then where did you go? A.—Then I went into the employ of the New-York *Herald*.

Q.—New-York City? A.—No, Sir, not in the City; as an army correspondent.

Q.—How long did fill that place? A.—Throughout the war.

Q.—And when the war was over what did you go at? A.—I remained in the employ of the *Herald*.

Q.—How long? A.—I could not exactly say how long; several years.

Q.—Well, how long—about how long? A.—Three or four years.

Q.—When did you quit their employment? A.—Quit their employment at the time of the agitation of the impeachment of President Johnson.

Q.—Where did you go then? A.—Then I took employment under the Government.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—Special agent of the—first of the Post Office Department and afterward of the Treasury Department.

Q.—How long were you special agent of the Post Office Department? A.—I was special agent of the Post Office Department one month.

Q.—And of the Treasury Department—how long were you connected with that? A.—I think very nearly a year, or quite a year.

Q.—What duties devolved upon you under that special agency? A.—I was investigating whisky frauds and other matters.

Q.—And when you ceased that business what did you go at? A.—I was for a short time connected with the Custom-house in New-York, and then went into the employ of the *Sun*.

Q.—How? A.—For a short time I was connected with the Custom-house in New-York.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—As inspector.

Q.—Inspector of what? A.—Customs.

Q.—Inspector of Customs? How long were you engaged there? A.—Not many months.

Q.—About how many? A.—I cannot say; four or five months, possibly.

Q.—Yes? A.—I don't think so long as that.

Q.—Were you removed? A.—I was removed.

Q.—And after you were removed from the Custom-house where did you go? A.—Then I went into the employ of the *Sun*.

Q.—And you remained there until you went to— A.—To Detroit.

Q.—To Detroit, as you have spoken of? A.—Yes, Sir.

WITH WHOM DID HE COMMUNICATE?

Q.—Now, to whom did you first communicate what you have testified to here? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—How? A.—I have communicated it to various people.

Q.—Did you correspond with anybody connected with this case about what you could testify to? A.—I have.

Q.—With whom? A.—Mr. Shearman.

Q.—When did you commence that correspondence? A.—Some time last Summer.

Q.—Sometime last Summer? About what time? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—With reference to the investigation that was going on, what time? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Was it before or after the Plymouth Church Committee made their report? A.—I think it was before; I am not positive.

Q.—Before? A.—I am not positive.

Q.—How? A.—I am not positive.

Q.—Did you see anything in print, or what was it that induced you to write to Mr. Shearman? A.—My letter—

Q.—Now, what did you see, if anything, that first induced you to write to Mr. Shearman? A.—A statement by Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Yes; you saw this statement and then you wrote to Mr. Shearman? A.—I think so.

Q.—How many letters did you write to Mr. Shearman? A.—I wrote one.

Q.—No more than one? A.—No more than one.

Q.—Did you have a personal interview with Mr. Shearman? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Never? A.—Until this trial.

Q.—Well? A.—I did here at this trial.

Q.—Did you come on from Detroit to attend this trial? A.—I did.

Q.—At whose solicitation? A.—Mr. Shearman's.

Q.—When did you come on? A.—I came on in, I think, the second week of the trial.

Q.—Of the trial. Well, where have you been since? A.—In Detroit.

Q.—In Detroit since? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many times have you been to Detroit since? A.—Once.

Q.—How long were you gone from Brooklyn when you went to Detroit? A.—I remained here a week, went back, and got here again last Sunday.

HIS COMPENSATION AS A WITNESS.

Q.—Have you received any compensation for coming here? A.—I have not, only remuneration for my expenses.

Q.—How much have you received? A.—I think my expenses and board here were a little over $100, and they gave me just $100.

Q.—That included your fare down? A.—Yes, Sir, and expenses.

Q.—How long did you remain here? A.—About a week.

Q.—Did your expenses amount to $100? A.—A little more.

Q.—Where did you stay during the week? A.—At the Metropolitan Hotel.

Q.—How much were your expenses there? A—Their rates are $4 50 per day.

Q.—Well, that wouldn't make $100? A.—Not quite.

Q.—No; how much would it make? A.—[Inaudible.]

Mr. Fullerton—Speak out, Mr. Cooke; speak out.

The Witness—Do you want my hotel bill?

Mr. Fullerton—I want you to tell me how much your bill at the hotel was before you received the $100? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Well, how much would it be—about how much? A.—In the neighborhood of $30.

Q.—Your fare was how much? A.—My fare and the attendant expenses of it were about $25.

Q.—What do you mean by attendant expenses? A.—Well, sleeping-car berth and meals.

Q.—Very well; that comes a good deal within $100. What made up the $100? A.—Other incidental expenses around, waiting here.

Q.—What were they? A.—I can't identify them.

Q.—Can't you tell me what they are? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You told me your bill amounted to a little more than $100? A.—Yes, Sir; I mean by that that I spent a little more than $100 on the trip down, and they gave me an even $100.

Q.—You spent more than $100 on the trip down? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Tell us how you did it? A.—I have told you.

Q.—Do you mean, including the expenses at the Metropolitan Hotel and the fare, to state you spent more than $100 on your trip down here, or without including your fare? A.—Including that.

Q.—That was not a part of your trip expenses here, was it?

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Fullerton)—That depends upon what you call a trip.

Mr. Fullerton—No; it depends on what the witness calls a trip.

Mr. Evarts—He told you $100 included coming down, staying here and going back; that is what he said; that is his $100 statement, and that is a trip as anybody can see.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; it was a trip of the witness on the stand, or would have been if you hadn't interfered.

Mr. Evarts—It was a trip of the witness down here and back.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, we will see how it will come out.

Mr. Morris (to Mr. Fullerton)—It is 1 o'clock.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Before we adjourn I want to know what that $100 was given to you for. A.—It was given to me for my expenses.

Q.—Without reference to what you expended? A.—No, Sir; it was given to me in two items; when I left Detroit I drew $50; they had asked me if I would want it—

Mr. Fullerton—Never mind that.

The Witness (continuing)—And I drew for $50.

Mr. Fullerton—Never mind about that. You drew $50. Now, how long was it before you drew $50 again? A.—When I got through here—got excused here—I went to Mr. Shearman's depositor and asked him for my board expenses.

Q.—How long had you been here? A.—About a week.

Q.—Can't you tell exactly how long? A.—I can't any more definitely than I have; it was about a week.

Q.—Can't you tell when you left Detroit? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You can't tell when you returned? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the newspaper wind itself up during your absence? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It did not? A.—The newspaper has been discontinued.

Mr. Fullerton then suspended his cross-examination.

Judge Neilson—Will the officers see that gentlemen keep their seats? [To the jury.] Get ready to retire, gentlemen. Be at your places at 2 o'clock, gentlemen.

The court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

After recess the cross-examination of Mr. Cooke was resumed by Mr. Fullerton.

Q.—Mr. Cooke, have you received no more than $100 since you were in correspondence with Mr. Shearman? A.—Yes, Sir; I drew for another $50 to come down on this trip.

Mr. Fullerton—How?

Witness—I drew for another $50 again to come down on this trip.

Q.—I understood you to say before recess that you had received but $100? A.—You misunderstood me; I said I received $100 for that trip—the first trip; that was the first trip for which I received $100.

Q.—That squared the account then for that time? A.—That was all that I had asked for.

Q.—Did you render a bill? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you received $50 when you came down the second time? A.—I drew for $50.

Q.—Any arrangement that you should draw money? A.—No, Sir; I was asked if I—

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, never mind that now—you did draw $50? A.—I did draw $50.

Q.—And when did you come down the last time? A.—I left Detroit a week ago last Wednesday.

Q.—And been here ever since? A.—No, Sir; I reached here last Sunday morning; if you will allow me to explain—

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir.

Witness—I was detained by an affliction; the loss of my sister.

Q.—Were you not mistaken in saying that the *Sun* did not get involved in a libel suit in consequence of anything you wrote? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not write what was known as the McCue libel? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you any connection with it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you furnish the material? A.—I edited the entire matter, corrected it, wrote the introduction, and wrote the principal parts.

Q.—Wrote the principal part of the libel? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was termed the libel? A.—No, Sir, not what was termed the libel; the libel, Sir, was in the heading; the body of the article, as I am distinctly advised, was not libelous, and was so pronounced by the Grand Jury.

Mr. Fullertan—Don't go before the Grand Jury so quick; you say that none of the article was claimed to be libelous only the heading? A.—As I understood it, yes, Sir.

Q.—Nothing beyond that? A.—I am so advised.

Q.—You never heard that any of the article itself was claimed to be libelous? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was the *Sun* indicted? A.—The *Sun* was indicted.

Q.—Exclusively on the heading? A.—That is as I understand it, Sir.

Q.—You never heard it was for anything contained in the article? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, was not your leaving the *Sun's* employ, or leaving the position which you occupied with reference to the *Sun*, in consequence of that article? A.—Not in any way at all.

Q.—Had nothing to do with it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Will you tell me, Mr. Cooke, when you first saw Mrs. Woodhull?

Witness—Will, you allow me to refer to a scrap of paper in my pocket, and I can tell?

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly, you can refer to it and give it to me to refer to it afterward.

Witness—Certainly; [referring to the memoranda]—The first time I saw her to speak to her was on the evening of June 8, 1871.

Q.—When did you make that memorandum? A.—I made this memorandum on Sunday.

Q.—Had you anything to assist your memory? A.—Yes, Sir; the files of —

Mr. Fullerton—No, no.

Witness—The files of the New-York *Sun*.

Q.—And where was that first interview? A.—At her residence in Thirty-eighth street, New-York.

Q.—Did you know Theodore Tilton at that time? A.—I did not, excepting by sight.

Q.—And how many times did you visit Mrs. Woodhull's residence before you became acquainted with Theodore Tilton? A.—It might have been half a dozen times.

Q.—How? A.—Six or eight times possibly.

Q.—And when was it that you became acquainted with him? A.—I became acquainted with him immediately after the second interview that I printed with her.

Mr. Fullerton—Now I am just as far from what I want as I possibly could be. I don't want to know anything about the second interview, or the latest interview; I want to know when you became acquainted with Mr. Tilton?

Witness—If you will allow me to refer again to that memorandum, I will tell you when that occurred.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—I was introduced to Mr. Tilton a day or two after June 23, 1872, or 1871.

Q.—Where was that introduction? A.—At the office of Mrs. Moulton—Mrs. Woodhull, No. 44 Broad street.

Q.—And how did you get that date? A.—By the second interview I had with her.

Q.—You got at that date by the second interview which you had with her? A.—On the second interview I had with Mrs. Woodhull after the publication of that second interview, I was introduced to Mr. Tilton at their office.

Q.—Who introduced you? A.—Mrs. Woodhull.

HIS OBJECT IN GOING TO MRS. WOODHULL'S.

Q.—What was your object in going to Mrs. Woodhull's the first time? A.—To ascertain some particulars in regard to the death of their brother-in-law, Dr. Sparr.

Q.—Did you go there more than once on that business? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you go there at other times after? A.—I went there following that at the request of the proprietors and managers of that paper to follow up that intimacy for a purpose, to follow up that acquaintance for a purpose.

Q.—Which of the proprietors requested you to go there? A.—I think Mr. Dana did.

Q.—Are you quite sure? A.—I am quite sure he did.

Q.—What other manager or editor of the paper requested you to go there? A.—Also Mr. Cummings, managing editor—the then managing editor.

Q.—They requested you to go there? A.—I think they did.

A.—Are you quite certain about that? A.—I am quite certain that one or either of them suggested it, and the other assented and urged it.

Q.—You went in consequence of these instructions and at their urgent request? A.—I usually received my instructions from Mr. Cummings.

Q.—And you continued to visit there until you were introduced to Mr. Tilton at Mrs. Woodhull's office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you go to Mrs. Woodhull's office for? A.—On the same general business.

Q.—On the same general business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you write any articles in reference to this whole business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For the *Sun*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many? A.—Well, Sir, I wrote five or six, as you see in the memoranda; general articles and other short paragraphs which I do not call articles.

Q.—What time in the day was it that you were introduced to Mr. Tilton at Mrs. Woodhull's office? A.—I should say it was about the middle of the day; that was the usual time I went there.

Q.—How long was Mr. Tilton there after that introduction? A.—I can't say, half an hour possibly or longer; I can't remember; he came in I know while I was there.

HE MET TILTON ALMOST DAILY AT MRS. WOODHULL'S OFFICE.

Q.—How often do I understand you to say you saw Mr. Tilton at Mrs. Woodhull's office?

Witness—At Mrs. Woodhull's office?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—I can't say; it was very frequent—almost daily.

Q.—Almost daily? A.—Almost daily.

Q.—For how long a time? A.—Throughout that Summer and the early Fall.

Q.—You saw him there first, I think you say, on the 23d June?

Witness—If that is the date I mentioned.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—No, that is not the first time I saw him.

Q.—When you were introduced to him? A.—Yes, Sir, when I was introduced to him; I had seen him there before I was introduced to him.

Q.—How many times? A.—Oh, I cannot say several times—a number of times.

Q.—And did these frequent conversations that you speak of occur immediately after the introduction? A.—Following right along.

Q.—Daily? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Almost daily? A.—Yes, Sir; almost daily.

Q.—Up to what time? A.—Away up to the Steinway Hall meeting?

Q.—Which was when? A.—I do not know the date of it.

Q.—In the Fall, was it not? A.—In the Fall, yes, Sir, in the Fall.

Q.—Can you tell by referring to your memorandum? A.—No, Sir; I cannot tell by referring to my memorandum.

Q.—As near as you can recollect, when was it? A.—It was some time in the Fall of that year.

Q.—Just before the election, was it not? A.—I cannot say as to that.

Q.—Whenever it was? A.—At that time; I followed it up.

Q.—Whenever it was—the visits to Woodhull's office—you met Mr. Tilton daily almost, up to the time of the Steinway Hall meeting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You except Sundays? A.—Yes, Sir; it was an ordinary occurrence to meet him.

Q.—You went there daily? A.—Yes, Sir, nearly so.

Q.—Following out these instructions of yours? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was necessary you should go? A.—I don't know that it was necessary; it was necessary in the pursuit of my profession—yes, Sir.

Q.—About how many times did you lunch there? A.—I used to lunch quite frequently there—not every day.

Q.—About how often? A.—Two or three times a week; sometimes I declined to lunch if I had had lunch; sometimes I was too late for lunch.

Q.—If you had lunched, or were too late for lunch, you were generous enough to decline it, —are you sure you met Mr. Tilton there almost daily after the 23d of June? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he seem to be doing there? A.—I cannot say; conversing with the ladies usually; more frequently he would go into the inner room, and the door would sometimes be closed; there would be a private consultation; I considered him to be there as an adviser—.

Q.—I beg your pardon; I did not ask you what you were there for.

Mr. Evarts—You asked him what he said.

Mr. Fullerton—But that is not giving him the privilege of saying what he considered, however. [To the witness] A private consultation, however? A.—Sometimes.

Q.—In the back room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you there?—A.—Not always; as a general thing, I was not in the back room when they were in private consultation.

Q.—Was the door closed? A.—The door was closed.

Q.—Do you know who else was in there? A.—Mrs. Woodhull—

Q.—Do you know who else was in there? A.—Miss Claflin would go out and in; Col. Blood would go in, and I do not know as I can speak of any one else.

Q.—Was there any one else there? A.—A great many; I saw a great many; there was—

Q.—In the back room? A.—I don't say in the back room—in the general range of offices.

Q.—I am talking of the back room? A.—Sometimes in the back room, of course, when the door was closed—.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment? A.—I don't know who was in there.

Q.—Yes, Sir, when Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull were in the back room and you was not there, I asked you who else was there that you know of? A.—I answered that question, that Miss Claflin would pass out and in, Col. Blood passed in, and I don't know who might have been in there—who was in there.

Q.—You don't know who else was in there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't know but what there was a dozen in there? A.—I do not know; I don't know but in this way—that there was not a dozen people in the office—

Q.—How do you know there were not a dozen people in the back office if you were not in there? A.—I might be in the back office preceding the interview.

Q.—Do you know whether or not there was not a dozen people there, when you had not been in the back office, preceding the interviews? A.—I cannot answer as to every interview in the back room; but it was frequent—

Q.—You need not to add that, you have stated that already; during these quite frequent private consultations in the back room do you know there were not a dozen people in there besides Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I do not think there ever occurred a time when there were a dozen people in the office—

Q.—Do you know there were not a dozen people there? A.—I do not think there were—

Q.—I am not asking you what you think; I am asking you whether you know there were not a dozen people in the room? A.—To my knowledge there were never a dozen people in the back room at one time.

Q.—Were you in there—in the back room? A.—Quite frequently.

Q.—Were you in there when these consultations were going on? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't know who were in there? A.—Unless they came in through the window—

Q.—They might have been in there when you went in and you not see them. A.—If they were in there when I went in I think I should see them.

Q.—Were you in the back room preceding every interview? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then on these occasions when you were not in the back room, and had no means of knowing who was there, can you tell me there were not a dozen people there? A.—Of course, if I knew nothing about it I cannot tell you anything about it.

Q.—That is a candid answer. Why do you call them private consultations in the back room if you don't know how many people were there? A.—Simply because the door was closed.

Q.—That is the only reason? A.—That is the only reason.

TILTON AT MRS. WOODHULL'S HOUSE.

Q.—About how many times did you meet Mr. Tilton at Mrs. Woodhull's house? A.—I cannot answer that.

Q.—As near as you can recollect? A.—I cannot give you the number of times.

Q.—As near as you can tell. A.—I should say—I can swear that I have met him there over a dozen times.

Q.—Now, when were these dozen times? A. During that Summer and Fall.

Q.—The Summer of 1871? A. Yes, Sir.

Q.—And after your introduction to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At Mrs. Woodhull's office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And before the Steinway Hall meeting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very well; you would see him, perhaps, in the daytime in Woodhull's office, and at night at her house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was so, was it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have been up stairs in the house, I understood you to say? A.—I was up stairs once.

Q.—In what room were you? A.—I cannot say; I do not know that I was in any room.

Q.—You were in the hall, then? A.—Yes, Sir; I remember being in the hall.

Q.—Do you remember being in the room? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—Do not you remember being in Col. Blood's library at the head of the stairs? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Don't you know that his library was at the head of the stairs? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you never in the library? A.—I do not remember that I ever was.

Q.—Whom did you go up stairs with? A.—That I do not remember; I have merely a vague idea that I was up stairs in the house once.

Q.—You came down again? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That you know; you do not know how you got there? A.—No, Sir; I went up the stairs.

Q.—You remember that, do you? A.—I do.

Q.—You know nothing about the library at the head of the stairs? A.—I do not remember anything about going up stairs. I remember I went up stairs, and why I went I do not remember now; I don't remember who I went with or the occasion.

Q.—Did you go up more than once? A.—I do not remember going up more than once.

Q.—Do you remember whether you went up more than one flight? A.—I don't think I went up more than one flight.

Q.—That you are sure of? A.—That I am sure of.

Q.—How long did you stay? A.—I don't think I stayed longer than a moment, and yet I am wholly uncertain about it.

HOW OFTEN HE MET TILTON BEFORE.

Q.—Now, as to the number of times that you met Mr. Tilton before—you think you can say now a dozen times? A.—I think I have met him a dozen times.

Q.—Do you recollect in your direct examination saying that you thought it was five or six times? A.—No; I don't remember what I said then.

Q.—How? A.—I do not remember what I said then in regard to that.

Q.—Is your recollection now better than it was on your direct examination? A.—I do not think it is any better; it is very poor at any time.

Q.—Can you say it was more than half a dozen times? A.—I cannot; I could not swear it was more than half a dozen times—

Q.—That is an answer—stop. A.—But merely on general grounds.

Q.—If you cannot swear now that it was more than half a dozen times, how were you able to swear five minutes ago that it was half a dozen times? A.—Simply a guess at the number of times I had been going there—simply; I said that I thought I had been—

Q.—I asked you how many times you had seen Tilton there, and your answer was— A.—I said I think I can swear I saw him a dozen times.

Q.—You think so now? A.—I do.

Q.—You go back to the dozen now? A.—I think I can swear I saw him there a dozen times.

Q.—And yet you cannot swear that you saw him there more than half a dozen times? A.—I would not swear positively that I saw him there more than half a dozen times.

Q.—When did you have the first conversation with him there? A.—That I cannot say.

Q.—Do you recollect who was present when you had the first conversation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you absent from the City of New-York any time during the Summer of 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time did you leave? A.—I cannot give you the date.

Q.—As near as you can tell? A.—I can by that memorandum—I think I can; I was there early in September.

Q.—How long a time? A.—Within two weeks, less than two weeks, I think, altogether.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—I went to Cayuga County.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—It was less than two weeks, but I cannot say how long. I went to Cayuga County, and went on from there to Chemung.

Q.—Where? A.—To Chemung County, and then back to Cayuga, and from there home.

Q.—Now, were you not gone more than two weeks? A.—I don't think I was. I am positive I was not.

Q.—How long—about two weeks? A.—It was a part of two weeks. I can tell you the way I know it was parts of two weeks.

Q.—Parts of two weeks? A.—Parts of two weeks; whether it was the entire two weeks or not I cannot answer.

Q.—I mean weeks as measured by days—fourteen days? A.—Very nearly fourteen days; but I would not undertake to swear.

Q.—Then I take it that during these fourteen days you didn't see Mr. Tilton at Mrs. Woodhull's office? A.—Certainly not.

Q.—You will take out that fortnight? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you absent any other time? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Would not you be apt to remember it if you had been absent? A.—No, I would not be very apt to remember it, because I have a very poor memory.

THE CONVERSATION WITH TILTON AFTER THE STEINWAY HALL MEETING.

Q.—Now, I understand you to say that you had some conversation with Mr. Tilton soon after—a day or two after, if I understood you correctly—the Steinway Hall meeting? A.—The interview that I swore to was several days after.

Mr. Beach—Within a week, he said.

Q.—How are you able to fix it within a week of that time? A.—I fix it from several conversations preceding it, the occurrence of those conversations.

Q.—Were you at the Steinway Hall meeting? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did this first conversation take place after the Steinway Hall meeting? A.—In Mr. Tilton's presence?

Q.—Yes. A.—In Woodhull & Claflin's office.

Q.—In Broad street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I want you to fix, as well as you can, how long that was after the Steinway Hall meeting. A.—If I am forced to fix a date, I should say it was five or six days after the meeting; not to exceed six days; possibly not more than five; it might be a little less than five; I had had two previous interviews.

Q.—Can you say it was not a fortnight after? A.—I would swear it was not a fortnight after.

Q.—Now, fix the time as near as you can swear to it. A.—If I am forced to swear specifically to time I should say it might have been five days.

Q.—Not beyond that? A.—Well, Sir, I say it might have been six, if I am forced to swear. It might not have been five, but only four.

Q.—You think it was not more than five days? A.—Well, four days to a week—that is as near as I can swear with any positiveness.

Q.—You swear, then, it was within a week? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From the Steinway Hall meeting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, were you aware that Theodore Tilton left the City of New-York the day after the Steinway Hall meeting on a lecturing tour? A.—I am not.

Q.—Can you swear positively that you saw him within thirty days after the Steinway Hall meeting? A.—I swear to that interview at Woodhull's office.

Mr. Beach—Let him swear positively.

Q.—That you are sure of now? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—Yes, very sure.

Mr. Beach—Have him swear positively.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, he does.

Mr. Beach—I don't understand him so. A.—I swear positively.

Q.—It was within a week after the Steinway Hall meeting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was present at that conversation? A.—Col. Blood was present; Mrs. Woodhull was present; whether Miss Claflin was present there or not I do not know; I think quite likely she was.

Q.—Who else? A.—I don't think anybody else.

COL. BLOOD.

Q.—You speak of Col. Blood; who is he? A.—He is the reputed husband of Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Is the husband of Mrs. Woodhull, is he not? A.—I do not know that.

Q.—You were not present at the marriage? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What is his occupation? What was it at that time? A.—He was assisting them in their affairs, whatever they were.

Q.—He is a writer, is he not? A.—He is a writer, yes.

Q.—A journalist? A.—That I don't know; he may have charge of their journal. I think he has.

Q.—Don't you know that he is a man of education? A.—I think he is a man of education.

Q.—You have conversed with him, have you not. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Frequently? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is he not a man of a great deal of intelligence? A.—I don't think I could swear that he was a man of a great deal of intelligence.

Q.—An educated man, was he not? A.—I would not swear to that.

Q.—How? A.—I wouldn't care to swear particularly that he was an educated man; he is a man of ability.

Q.—Don't you think that he is a man of education? A.—I think it has not struck me in that sense that he is a man of education.

Q.—A man of ability? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You know he is a writer, do you not? A.—It has been a mystery to me—

Q.—Well, I don't want to know anything about your mysteries; I want an answer to my question. A.—I never saw anything that he had written that I knew was his writing.

Q.—Didn't you understand that he was a writer? A.—Col. Blood?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir; I did not.

MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—Mrs. Woodhull is a lady of intelligence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And education? A.—No; I don't think of education.

Q.—Don't you think she is educated? A.—Not a great education.

Q.—Don't you think she is a woman of ability? A.—Yes.

Q.—Remarkable woman? A.—I do.

Q.—That is what Mr. Tilton said she was? A.—That among other things.

Q.—You agree with him in that respect? A.—In that respect we agree.

Q.—Is she a writer? A.—She had the reputation of writing those articles—I don't know—

Q.—I have not spoken about any articles. A.—I never saw her write an article in my life.

Q.—Hadn't she the reputation of being a writer? A.—She had that reputation.

Q.—A somewhat accomplished writer, is she not? A.—Well, if you won't allow me to explain what I mean—

Q.—I want you to answer my question? A.—If these articles imputed to her were hers, she was—

Q.—I am not talking about these articles at all. Has she not the reputation of being an accomplished writer? A.—You speak of her general reputation; I don't know her reputation.

Q.—I am not speaking of her general reputation. I am speaking of her particular reputation as a writer. A.—Well, I don't know that.

Q.—Well, answer the question as well as you can. A.—I don't know her reputation.

Q.—As a writer? A.—As a writer.

Q.—Don't you know she has the reputation of being an accomplished writer? A.—I do not.

Q.—Have you ever heard her lecture? A.—I cannot swear to that; my impression at this moment is that I have heard her lecture once, but I am not sure that I have heard her lecture; I have heard her sister lecture.

Q.—Well, let her sister alone, if you please, now; I am talking about Mrs. Woodhull. A.—At this moment I do not know that I have ever heard her lecture.

Q.—Ever read any of her lectures? A.—Yes, I have read a good deal of them.

Q.—Her lectures? A.—What have been reputed to be her lectures.

DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN THE INTERVIEWS.

Q.—Now, Mr. Cooke, I understood you to say that you could not distinguish between what took place at those interviews between yourself and Mrs. Woodhull when Tilton was not present, and the interviews between yourself and Mrs. Woodhull when he was present. Can you? A.—I said something of that nature, yes.

Q.—The interviews, I understand, were frequent. A.—Frequent.

Q.—Between you and Mrs. Woodhull when he was not present? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Of long duration, were they not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You discussed various matters? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—During those interviews? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—A good deal interested in it, were you? A.—No, Sir; I was not.

Q.—Then it did not make much of an impression upon your mind? A.—Not a great deal.

Q.—Probably that is the reason you cannot remember them? A.—That may be some reason why I cannot remember them.

Q.—That is the reason why you cannot distinguish between those when Mr. Tilton was not present and when he was? A.—The interviews I have testified to—

Q.—Well, answer my question.

Mr. Shearman—The witness, I thought, said so in the direct examination.

Mr. Fullerton—The witness has said so.

Mr. Evarts—He said he found difficulty in distinguishing.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly, he found difficulty, and that is the reason he could not do it.

Mr. Evarts—That is what he said.

Q.—Can you recollect now distinctly what took place between yourself and Mrs. Woodhull when Tilton was not present, as distinguished from what took place between you and Woodhull and Tilton when he was present? A.—Not in language specifically, no; but in general manner—

Q.—Now, one moment. Can you distinguish the interviews? A.—Yes, Sir; certainly.

Q.—One moment. Can you? A.—I think I can, if—

Q.—One moment. You can distinguish now, can you, in substance? A.—In substance.

Q.—In substance, yes, as to the subjects that were discussed at the various times; can you? A.—Do you speak of what I testified on my direct examination?

Q.—No, I am speaking now generally. A.—No, Sir, I cannot undertake to repeat all the conversations I had with her or with them separately.

Q.—I don't ask you now—I am not asking about all the conversations. This is the question I put to you: Can you now distinguish between what occurred between you and Mrs. Woodhull when Tilton was not present, and what occurred between yourself and Mrs. Woodhull and Tilton when Tilton was present? A.—I can testify to what did occur when Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull were present.

Q.—How? A.—I can speak of what occurred when Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton were present, and I can tell you what occurred when Mr. Tilton was not present.

Q.—Then you have no difficulty in distinguishing, have you? A.—I cannot distinguish all interviews on any subject.

Q.—On any subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—But you can tell now exactly what took place when Mr. Tilton was present, can you? A.—Not exactly; the substance.

Q.—And you are not confused at all by the fact that you had interviews with Mrs Woodhull when he was not present on the same subject? A.—I say I can indicate the substance of what he said—particularly.

Q.—You are quite sure, now, that there was a conversation in Mr. Tilton's presence about writing up the Beecher scandal? A.—I am.

Q.—For Woodhull & Claflin's newspaper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And when did that conversation take place? A.—It was subsequent to the conversation to which I—

Q.—Now tell me when it took place. A.—I cannot tell you any more directly.

Q.—Tell the year. A.—During that year.

Q.—What year? A.—1871.

Q.—What month? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—What season of the year? A.—It must have been in the Fall.

Q.—How long was it before the publication of the Woodhull scandal? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—About how long? A.—That I cannot tell you; I do not know when the Woodhull & Claflin paper published the scandal; I cannot fix that in my mind.

Q.—Well, it was in the Autumn of 1872. A.—Well, it must have been a year before that.

Q.—A year before that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear anything about Mrs. Woodhull's card in the New-York *World*? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Never heard of it? A.—I might have heard of it; I do not recall it at this moment.

Q.—Now, Mr. Cooke, didn't you apply to Mr. Tilton for employment on the *Golden Age*? A.—Never, not that I recall; I never did.

Q.—You would be very apt to remember it if you did, would you not? A.—I think I should.

Q.—It was he that proposed that you should go upon the *Golden Age*, was it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And it was he that proposed that you should connect yourself with *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* was it? A.—He certainly did propose that, but whether he was the original proposer or not, I do not know.

Q.—He proposed it or you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You are sure of that? A.—Yes, Sir; but I won't swear whether he was the first one that did.

WHO ACCOMPANIED HIM TO MRS. WOODHULL'S.

Q.—I do not ask you what you won't swear. When you went to visit Mrs. Woodhull, did you take anybody with you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At any time? A.—Oh, at any time. I won't swear. I thought you alluded to my first visit there. At the first visit I went alone.

Q.—I am not talking about the first visit. At any visit you made there, did you take any one with you? A.—That I cannot answer.

Q.—Why not? A.—Because I do not remember. I might or I might not have done so.

Q.—Yes, that is so? A.—I think quite likely I did take somebody at times, but I don't recall anybody. I have an idea that I did take people down there.

Q.—Did you take a child there at any time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How often? A.—Once.

Q.—Whose child was that? A.—My own.

Q.—How old? A.—About ten years old—nine to ten.

Q.—How long did that child remain there? A.—About an hour—Oh, I don't know; it may have been more than hour.

Q.—Did you meet anybody on that occasion at Mrs. Woodhull's? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—Now, see if you cannot recall some one else that you took there? A.—I do not; I cannot at this moment; quite likely I did take people, but I cannot recall it.

HE SAW MRS. WOODHULL TWO WEEKS AGO IN DETROIT.

Q.—When did you see Mrs. Woodhull last? A.—I saw Mrs. Woodhull last about—I saw her last two weeks ago last Sunday.

Q.—Where? A.—In Detroit.

Q.—In Detroit? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she call upon you, or you upon her? A.—She was stopping at the same hotel; whether she—I think she sent for me; I won't be sure of that.

Mr. Beach—Speak up.

The Witness—She sent for me and I went into her room.

Mr. Fullerton—Where was she when she sent for you? A.—She was in her room.

Q.—Did you go to her room? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you have an interview? A.—I did.

Q.—How long in duration? A.—An hour.

Q.—Was that after Mr. Shearman had written to you? A.—Certainly, it was. Mr. Shearman had written to me last Summer.

Q.—Did you see her more than once there? A.—No, Sir, only that evening.

Q.—Now, are you sure that Mr. Shearman has not written to you but once? A.—No, Sir; I am not sure.

HE HAS RECEIVED LETTERS FROM MR. HILL.

Q.—Have you received letters from anybody else connected with this trial? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whom? A.—Mr. Hill.

Q.—Any one else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are sure of that? A.—No, Sir; I am quite sure of it—that I have not.

Q.—When did you receive Mr. Hill's letter? A.—I have had a series of letters from Mr. Hill since I was here before, since this trial has been in progress.

Q.—About how many? A.—Perhaps half a dozen.

Q.—Did you answer them all? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Where were you when you received those letters? A.—In Detroit.

Q.—That was after you were here? A.—After I was here.

Q.—And did you confer with Mr. Hill when you were here before? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Only with Mr. Shearman? A.—Only with Mr. Shearman, and Gen. Tracy was present at one interview.

Q.—How long did you confer with Gen. Tracy and Mr. Shearman? A.—About an hour; possibly not so long as that.

Q.—Did you receive any letters through Mrs. Woodhull? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Any message through Mrs. Woodhull? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long did Mrs. Woodhull remain in Detroit? A.—I did not know that she was there until I got this message from her to call on her, and she left the following morning; I think she was there possibly two nights and that day.

Q.—Did you know that she was coming? A.—I did not; I didn't know that she was in the country.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Cooke, I understand

you to say that you were paid by the piece for work which you prepared on the *Sun*. Will you state whether that is a usual mode of employment now among writers on the press? A.—It is quite common, Sir.

Q.—Which is regarded as the most preferable position, a position of that kind or one upon a salary, among reporters? A.—The position that I occupy—or have occupied—is the most preferable; I have refused three salaries on the *Sun* to keep on with this style of work.

Q.—That style of work is the most profitable class of business? A.—Certainly.

Q.—You were asked if you wrote sensational articles and you said that you did. Will you please explain what you meant by sensational? A.—Articles of general interest; any matter in which the public are particularly interested I write upon.

Q.—Did you mean any immoral articles? A.—No, Sir; the *Sun* won't print immoral articles—we don't print them. [Laughter.]

Q.—And you did not offer them any, did you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you give an example of the kind of writing which you—

Mr. Fullerton—I guess we had better not have any of his compositions.

Mr. Shearman—One question—

Mr. Fullerton—No; I object to it.

The Court—I think we understand the witness sufficiently as to the character of writing.

Mr. Shearman—They brought this out.

The Witness—I have written a great many editorials for the *Sun* on subjects of popular interest.

Mr. Shearman—That is all, Sir, on that point. In stating conversations which took place in Mr. Tilton's presence, have you avoided stating anything which took place in Mr. Tilton's absence?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment.

Mr. Shearman—This is responsive to the cross-examination.

The Court—We assume that to be so. That is so understood.

Mr. Shearman—Well, I am satisfied if that is conceded.

The Court—Well, that is the necessary result of any examination.

Mr. Shearman—Some doubt may be sought to be thrown upon cross-examination upon that fact. [To the witness]—When you took your child to visit Mrs. Woodhull I did not catch if you said it was at the office or at the house? A.—At the house.

Q.—What time of day was that? A.—It was on Sunday, in the afternoon of Sunday—one Sunday afternoon.

Q.—During daylight? A.—During daylight, yes, Sir.

Q.—What were you doing with your child; did you take out your child for that purpose only, or for a walk? A.—No, Sir; I left my home to go there, and took the child out; my wife wanted me to take the child out with me.

Mr. Shearman—For a walk? A.—We were going up there; it was an excursion more than anything else.

Q.—When was this? A.—During the Summer, I don't know what time.

Mr. Shearman—That is all, Sir.

Judge Neilson—That is all, Mr. Cooke.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN GALLAGHER.

Mr. Shearman then called John Gallagher, who, coming forward, was sworn, and examined by Mr. Tracy, as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside, Mr. Gallagher? A.—I reside at No. 60 Schermerhorn street.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Livery-stable keeper.

Q.—How long have you been engaged as livery-stable keeper? A.—About seven years.

Q.—At the same place where you now are? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been in your present location? A.—About five.

Q.—What? A.—About five.

Q.—About five years. And where were you before? A.—Warren street.

Q.—Near by? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Theodore Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—During almost all the time I have been in business.

Q.—Has he often employed you in your business? A.—No, Sir; not often.

Q.—Well, he has employed you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—Speak a little louder, so the jury can hear you.

Q.—Did you at any time—were you employed by Mr. Tilton at any time to take him to Coney Island? A.—I was.

Q.—Did any one accompany him on that occasion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who? A.—A lady.

Q.—Lady! When was that, Mr. Gallagher? A.—Summer of 1871.

Q.—What time in the Summer? A.—The latter part of the Summer.

Q.—Latter part of Summer. From what place did Mr. Tilton take your carriage?

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, we would like to know with what purpose this is offered. I suppose it is for the purpose of contradiction?

Mr. Tracy—Yes, in part, and for the purpose of showing an affirmative fact for another part. It is offered for the general purpose.

Mr. Beach—Well, what affirmative fact do you offer to show?

Mr. Tracy—The acquaintance and association of Mr. Tilton with Mrs. Woodhull.

Mr. Beach—This doesn't tend to that at all.

Mr. Tracy—It will if you wait a moment.

Mr. Beach—We know what it is; there is no occasion to wait a moment; we have had the examination of Mr. Tilton upon the subject. The gentleman is not as mysterious as he supposes.

Mr. Tracy—I am never mysterious, Sir.

Mr. Beach—I submit this is entirely a collateral matter, Sir, which, having been examined into, Mr. Tilton is not bound to contradict. We had an examination, which I think your Honor fully recollects, in regard to this trip to Coney Island, and we have it in the distinguished opening of my learned friend; we have had it all inquired into; at any rate it has been, in the course of the discussions, recalled to your Honor. The question is, whether every fact, however pertinent and material to this issue, is to be the subject of contradiction if Mr. Tilton's relation of it is unsatisfactory to the gentlemen. I submit not. I submit to you it is entirely a collateral matter, and that therefore they are concluded by the answers given by Mr. Tilton.

Judge Neilson—Under the assurance made by Gen. Tracy, I think we will take this.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—From what place did Mr. Tilton take your carriage, Mr. Gallagher? A.—My memory is he took it from his own house.

Q.—From his own house. Did he—from what part did the lady take it? A.—From there.

Q.—From there. The lady accompanied him from his house to the carriage? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you state whether or not you went direct to Coney Island from the house? A.—My memory is we went direct to Coney Island.

Q.—What time of day was it that they took the carriage? A.—In the afternoon, Sir.

Q.—About what time? A.—I could not tell you the exact time.

Q.—What kind of a carriage was it? A.—It was an open carriage.

DID TILTON BATHE WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—What was done on arriving at Coney Island? A.—I don't recollect anything, except they got out.

Q.—Where did your carriage stop? A.—I stopped at the beach planks where the folks generally get out.

Q.—Where they generally get out? For bathing?

Mr. Morris—That he can't say.

Mr. Evarts—Well, he can say whether it is where they usually get out to bathe or go somewhere else.

Judge Neilson—He says it is the usual place for getting out.

Mr. Evarts—Where they usually get out for what? Isn't it a proper question whether it was the usual place where bathers got out or whether it is a hotel.

Mr. Morris—There is no usual place for bathers to get out—

Mr. Evarts—That we know nothing about. Mr. Morris is not on the stand. The question is for him to describe this locality.

Judge Neilson—Let him describe it.

The Witness—My memory is, it was opposite Green's; at the planks.

Q.—Opposite Green's? A.—Very convenient to the beach.

Q.—How far from the beach? A.—It is built on the beach.

Q.—Well, what did you do? What did they do on getting out? A.—They got out and went a little way from the carriage, and then they turned back, and Mr. Tilton said they were going to bathe, and asked me to hold his gold watch, and the lady, she did the same thing—gave me her watch to keep.

Q.—The lady did the same thing? Did you keep the watches? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What direction did they go in then? A.—Went down on the surf.

Q.—Down on the surf? Did you see them bathe? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Could you see them? A.—No, Sir, I could not.

Q.—They went out of your sight, then. How long were they gone? A.—That I could not say.

Q.—About how long? A.—Might be an hour; might be longer or shorter.

Q.—What was done then? A.—They returned to the carriage.

Q.—Did you observe anything in their appearance—in the appearance of their hair, or anything, on their returning? A.—I didn't, Sir; didn't look.

Q.—Did they take their watches on their return? A.—Yes, Sir; I believe so.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—I drove back to Mr. Tilton's house.

Q.—Well, what did they do? A.—Mr. Tilton went into his house a few minutes, and the lady sat in the carriage.

Q.—Well, what then? A.—While Mr. Tilton was in the house the lady asked me—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—No, no.

Mr. Tracy—How long was Mr. Tilton in the house? A.—Very short time.

Q.—Now, either on their way to Coney Island, or in returning, Mr. Gallagher, did you notice either of them having a roll of papers in their possession? A.—I noticed Mr. Tilton having some papers.

Q.—You noticed—repeat that, please. A.—I noticed Mr. Tilton having some papers.

Q.—Some papers. What kind of papers were they? A.—Well, I could exactly describe, only it looked like a couple of sheets of note paper, large size.

Q.—Were there more than two sheets, or was it a roll? A.—There might have been more than three, but I couldn't say.

Q.—When did you first see those papers in the possession of Mr. Tilton? A.—I couldn't identify what time I saw them first.

Q.—Was it on the way to Coney Island, or returning? A.—My memory is, it was on the way.

Q—On the way down to Coney Island? Now, after he returned to the carriage the second time—after you had stopped at his house, where did you go? A.—I went down Remsen street.

Q.—What number? A.—I don't know the number.

Q.—Do you know whose house? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—Do you know between what streets it is? A.—It is between Hicks street and the river.

Q.—What time of day was it that you drove to Remsen street, between Hicks and the river? A.—Just in the evening—at afternoon.

Q.—Before or after dark? A.—It might be dark.

Q.—After dark?

Mr. Morris—He didn't say after dark.

Mr. Tracy—I understood him so. (To the witness)—What did you say about dark? A.—I said it might be dark.

Q.—Did you know Mr. Moulton's house? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Which side of Remsen street was it that you stopped on? A.—On the right hand side going toward the river.

Q.—Do you know where Mr. Moulton's house is now? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—Don't know? Well, what did he say then? What took place when you stopped at this house in Remsen street? A.—Mr. Tilton told me I might go home, and come at 12 o'clock with a close carriage.

Q.—Weil, what did you do? A.—I done so.

Q.—Where did they go? A.—I went over to New-York.

Q.—No; where did they go when they got out of the carriage in Remsen street? A.—Into the house.

Q.—You went back to your place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At 12 o'clock did you go with a close carriage? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Twelve o'clock midnight, that is? A.—Yes, Sir.

HE TOOK THEM TO NEW-YORK.

Q.—What did you do with the close carriage? A.—I took them over to New-York.

Q.—From what point did you receive them? A.—Remsen street.

Q.—Same place you left them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You took them over to New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where in New-York? A.—My memory is Fifty-eighth street; I may be mistaken.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—I don't recollect what I did then; they got out; I believe Mr. Tilton came home with me after a little while, but how soon I don't recollect.

Mr. Tracy—What is that?

Witness—I have no—my memory is not clear about that.

Mr. Beach—He said they got out and went into the house, and Mr. Tilton went home with him after a little while.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton get out and go into the house? A.—He did, Sir.

Q.—How long did he remain in the house? A.—I could not state.

Q.—You think he came home with you that night? A.—That is my memory of it, Sir.

Q.—What? A.—That is my memory of it; I may be mistaken.

Q.—Do you remember whether Mr. Tilton remained—whether you waited for him, or whether you were discharged and came away without him? A.—I can't answer this question; it is three or four years ago, and I don't remember.

IDENTIFYING THE LADY.

Q.—Now, do you know this lady—had you ever seen this lady before that accompanied Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir; I never saw her before that time.

Q.—You think you would recognize her or her photograph? Look at the photograph I present you and say whether it is her photograph or not. A.—It seems to be the same one, but in a different appearance here—that is, her hair is differently arranged.

Q.—How is the hair different? A.—It was—it seemed to me to be cut short, a little below her ears, at the time I saw her.

Q.—You think this is the same lady? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The photograph of the lady? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—You can examine him; I think we are through.

Mr. Evarts—That is all.

Mr. Tracy—You can examine him.

Mr. Fullerton—I have nothing to ask.

Mr. Beach—No questions, Sir.

The Court—You may retire. Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Where is that photograph—what is it marked?

Mr. Pearsall—D 115.

Mr. Shearman—It is the one shown to witness and identified by Mr. Cooke—Mrs. Woodhull's photograph.

Mr. Pearsall—Do you want to see this, Mr. Beach?

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; I think I should know her if I ever saw her.

TESTIMONY OF REV. S. B. HALLIDAY.

Rev. Samuel B. Halliday was next called and sworn.

Mr. Beach—Samuel what?

Mr. Shearman—Samuel B. Halliday.

The witness was examined by Mr. Shearman.

Q.—Mr. Halliday, where do you reside? A.—No. 69 Hicks street.

Q.—Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. How long have you resided in Brooklyn? A.—I think ten years, Sir.

Q.—What is your calling in life, Mr. Halliday? A.—I am a clergyman.

Q.—What is your present particular occupation? A.—I am Mr. Beecher's assistant.

Q.—How long have you assisted Mr. Beecher in these duties? A.—Five years within a month I think Sir; a month and a half.

Q.—Have you held any other office in Plymouth Church? A.—My first office in the church was that of a member of the Examining Committee; subsequently one of the Deacons—the Board of Deacons.

Q.—And after that any other? A.—I have continued *ex-officio* member of both of these boards by virtue of my office as Assistant Pastor.

Q.—Were you not also the Clerk of the church? A.—I was for two or three years.

Q.—And while you were Clerk of the church you were, by virtue of your office, member of the Examining Committee? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Beecher? A.—I can't say that I have been acquainted with him more than twelve years, Sir; I was introduced to him some sixteen or eighteen years ago, and I once dined with him some sixteen years since; he passed the day and the night while lecturing at Peoria once at my house, where I then resided some twenty years ago, possibly twenty-one, may be twenty-two.

Q.—To what extent have you been acquainted with Mr. Tilton? A.—My acquaintance with Mr. Tilton is very limited; I never knew him to speak to him until within a very few years—within about five years; I think it is about four or five years since I was introduced to him, at a meeting—at a reception of the teachers of Plymouth Sabbath-school; that was the first time that I had ever been introduced to him or had ever spoken to him; that is about five years, I think.

Q.—Was not that early in 1870? A.—I could not state positively.

Q.—That was a reception, you say, of the teachers of the Sunday-school? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Of Plymouth Church? A.—Yes, Sir. Capt. Duncan gave the reception; he was then Superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and it was he invited us, and it was there I met Mr. Tilton; it was at Capt. Duncan's or at the reception given by Mrs. Fillheimer; there were receptions given at both of these places, but which of the two it was that I met him I can't say.

Q.—Was Mrs. Tilton there on that evening? A.—She was, I think. I am confident that she was.

Q.—Was Mrs. Tilton a teacher of the Sabbath-school at the time? A.—I am not able to say, Sir.

Q.—Were you, or are you, not confident that that was later than 1870? A.—No, Sir, I am not.

Q.—You were formerly engaged in some kind of work in New-York, were you not—at the Five Points? A.—I was about eleven years, I think, connected with the Five Points House of Industry. The first four years—three years, however, previous to that I was engaged in connection with a similar institution, the Home for the Friendless. I then went—and I had then been previous to my going to Rhode Island—I was five years in the employment of that same society, my duties being principally a missionary among seamen; I came back from Rhode Island to enter, to reenter, the service of the society, and I was with them for three years, and then I was for eleven years in the employment of the Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry—four years as general agent, particularly in connection with the finances of the house. I left that for a pastorate in the country, meaning never to go into any such work again, but I was away but a very little time, and was persuaded by the exigencies of the house to come back at the earnest solicitation of the Trustees, where I remained until I entered into the service of Plymouth Church—in all about ten or eleven years in the employment of that house.

Q.—Simply for the purpose of identifying it, I ask whether that was the institution founded by L. M. Pease, or the other? A.—The one founded by L. M. Pease, as a denominational institution, was different; but this one grew out of his services, or was the result of his efforts.

Q.—There are two institutions? A.—Yes, Sir. One is a sectarian, or denominational institution—the Methodist Mission—the Ladies' Methodist Mission—and the other is not in any sense sectarian. Gentlemen of all religious denominations, with the exception of the Roman Catholic, being interested in its management?

THE PUBLICATION OF THE WOODHULL SCANDAL.

Q.—Now, Sir, you remember the period, I suppose, of the publication of the Woodhull-Claflin scandal, in October, 1872? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—Can you recollect the exact day the paper came out? A.—I never knew when it came out.

Mr. Shearman—Very well.

Witness—I can tell you when I first saw it.

Q.—Very well. Give us the date when you first saw it? A.—I saw a copy of it on the last Tuesday evening of October. I think it was the 28th day of October.

Q.—Yes. Did you see Mr. Beecher on that day? A.—I did, sir.

Q.—Before or after you saw this paper? A.—Before I saw it; before I saw it or heard of it.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher, (simply answer my question, yes or no,) did Mr. Beecher on that occasion consult you with reference to the course which it would be proper for him to pursue with reference to this scandal?

Mr. Fullerton—Wait, wait one moment.

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

The Court—I think he may say yes or no—that he was consulted. The mere act of being consulted is of no importance, and you could be said to consult with a man if you met him on the street.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, no, Sir; you can meet a man on the street without saying anything to him, but you can't consult with a man without saying something to him.

The Court—I think we will take the fact of his being consulted, yes or no, but that is all.

Mr. Shearman—Answer yes or no.

The Court—Consulted in respect to it.

Mr. Shearman—Did Mr. Beecher consult you with respect to—

The Court—In respect to it.

Mr. Shearman (continuing)—In respect to this publication?

The Court—Say yes or no.

Witness—I don't know how to answer the question, for while Mr. Beecher talked with me about—

The Court—You can't give that; Mr. Tilton was not present.

Witness—I can't say that he consulted with me or not.

Q.—Did he speak with you concerning the publication of this scandal? A.—He did definitely.

Q.—Did you and Mr. Tilton—did you and Mr. Beecher have any conversation on that occasion with respect to the proper course for Mr. Beecher to pursue?

Mr. Fullerton—Wait one moment.

Mr. Beach—We object to the question.

The Court—That is ruled out, Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Shearman—We offer this—

The Court—You make your offer in such form as you think proper.

Mr. Shearman—We offer to show that Mr. Beecher had a conversation with Mr. Halliday, as one of the principal officers of the church, for the purpose of consulting the brethren of the church as to the proper course to be pursued in reference to this anticipated publication, and we do that for the purpose of meeting—

Mr. Fullerton—No, that will not do.

Mr. Shearman—Well, we will make the offer.

The Court—Is that objected to, gentlemen?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

THE GROUNDS FOR MAKING THE OFFER.

Mr. Shearman—Now, if your Honor please, the ground for making that offer is that evidence has already been adduced on the part of the plaintiff to show that a certain course has been pursued by Mr. Beecher, and to show that Mr. Beecher endeavored to control his church with regard to the course that he pursued, and as to the course which they should pursue; and a long line of evidence has been brought in upon the other side which has no relevancy or materiality whatever unless it be for the purpose of showing that Mr. Beecher endeavored to control the church, and against its judgment, or irrespective of its judgment, to conceal the facts in this case and to suppress action by the church. A very large part of the evidence that has been offered by the plaintiff has been for that purpose. Now, if Mr. Beecher's declarations in regard to the action of the church in one way are to be brought in, I fail to see any reason why the fact of his consulting the officers of the church, and taking advice from them in regard to the matter, is not also legitimate for the purpose of showing that Mr. Beecher did not attempt to control the action of the church, but from the first moment left the church entirely free to take its own action; that he consulted the leading members of the church as to the question as to what was the right course for him to pursue; that he acted upon their advice rather than they acted upon his advice, and that this course of treating this scandal with utter contempt and absolute silence was not a policy so much resolved on by Mr. Beecher for his church as resolved on by the church from its own interests of what was just and right; and that Mr. Beecher's policy of silence was approved by the brethren of the church upon consultation. Now, I admit that I did not think the evidence upon that subject that was offered by the plaintiff was anything very important. I did not think that it had much tendency to prove the plaintiff's case, but the plaintiff thought that it had. The plaintiff's counsel brought that all in, and, having brought that all in, I do not see how why we should not be at liberty to rebut that, to show that there is another side to the case, and that this action for which they seek to hold Mr. Beecher responsible was the course that the church took as its own action.

The Court—Of course you recognize the restraints I am under—a rule of evidence that is binding as a statute can be—that conversations in the absence of the plaintiff cannot be received; I have no power to escape from that rule.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, we present this, if I may be allowed a word, we present this in the nature of action of the plaintiff—not in the nature of hearsay evidence, or on the ground on which that is to be accepted or excluded. Now, your Honor will see that in case of a criminal prosecution—some extraordinary crime like an assault—a murderous assault, or anything of that kind—if the Government should undertake to affix imputations of guilt upon the accused person as being the author of this crime by his conduct after it, or by saying that if he was admitted to be the author of the assault, he showed a guilty purpose by consciousness that made him amenable to the criminal law, and did not excuse him by the course he took afterward, that would be legitimate evidence—so recognized in all our jurisprudence. And by the same reasoning, if the Government undertook that—which it undoubtedly may on a certain principle, different from that to which I am now alluding—if the Government undertook to show his conduct after the act as carrying the consciousness of guilt, it is not so much the particular conduct that the Government thus brings in as the substantive fabric of conduct after the act, and then the criminal is entitled to rebut any such construction by showing that he presented himself and said so and so and did so and so with parties that are properly brought within the embrace of the inquiry. Now, it is in the nature of that that we present the inquiry, and I submit your Honor should dispose of the question upon that consideration and under that rule, which we think will cover it. We submit it to your Honor in that view—the defendant's conduct after this as part of the evidence.

THE QUESTION RULED OUT.

The Court—I still think we cannot receive this.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will be so good as to note our exception.

Mr. Shearman—I now make a separate offer of proof. I suppose I might as well do it instead of asking the question. I offer to prove by this witness that at this interview Mr. Beecher informed him that this publication was to be made, and that it was an utter falsehood from beginning to end. [To the opposing counsel.] Do you object.

Mr. Fullerton—No matter. You are not serious.

Mr. Shearman—I am quite serious. I will state my reasons.

Mr. Beach—Why, of course we object.

Mr. Shearman—I beg to read a few words from Mr. Morris' opening—the very ground.

Mr. Fullerton—If that is to become the law of the case let us know it.

Mr. Shearman—I do not think it ever will, but I do take the ground that when a charge is made in the opening, we have a right not merely to meet the evidence as it would stand without the opening, but in the light thrown upon it by the opening. There is a distinct statement that Mr. Beecher made no denial—not a denial in the newspapers. He says, emphatically, "No denial." He says: "Why did he not deny it? It would have increased the discussion. It would have led to an investigation on the part of the church, and an investigation would have been ruin. Anything that tended to investigation is a ruinous defense, and that is what he means in his letter. So he remains quiet, and allows this story to go on uncontradicted month after month for six months, and at last he is compelled to deny it, and only when he is compelled to deny it, for fear of more serious consequences, does he hold his peace and say nothing as to the truth or falsity of the story." I read from page 41 of the book.

Mr. Pryor—Objected to.

Mr. Shearman—Now, if your Honor please, we offer to show that Mr. Beecher made his denial immediately. He made it to the proper person—to his assistant in the ministry of the church, to the clerk of the church—and desired him to communicate it to the officers of the church in meeting assembled; and that this meets all the evidence that has been put in under this opening of Mr. Morris; that it meets that precise point and shows that Mr. Beecher did perform his whole duty by making that denial through the proper channel to the proper persons, and leaving it to the discretion of the officers of the church whether to make it public or not.

MR. BEACH OPPOSES MR. SHEARMAN'S PROPOSITION.

Mr. Beach—Of course, your Honor, we cannot control the counsel in making such offers as they may choose; and if reputable counsel, for the purpose of any demonstration which it will effect, for what they suppose to be a good purpose, choose to present a proposition of evidence totally without support, or a pretext of support, in any law of evidence with which we are acquainted, why, of course, we must treat it with becoming respect. What is this proposition? We prosecuted Mr. Beecher, and produced evidence of his declarations and acts to sustain our cause of action. In the course of the investigation it turns out that an infamous publication was made, imputing to Mr. Beecher the very offense which we charge against him, and they propose to show to your Honor, in answer to our action, that when that was brought to the knowledge of Mr. Beecher, in our absence, and in a confidential interview between himself and his confidential assistant, he denied it, and that is seriously urged by counsel, whose opinion is entitled to respect of course, as proper evidence before your Honor, in answer to the evidence which we have produced. Now, that is the proposition, Sir, which I do not care to argue. If your Honor can find any principle—any rule of evidence—which justifies proof of that character, why of course we must submit to any ruling you may make about it.

The Court—I must make the same ruling.

A MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH.

Mr. Shearman—Your Honor will note our exception. [To the witness]—Mr. Halliday, did you call a meeting of members of Plymouth Church—of a few members of Plymouth Church, at or about that time? A.—I did, the very evening of the afternoon that the Pastor called upon me.

Q.—Where did they meet? A.—In the parlors of the church.

Q.—Who was present? A.—I can mention the names from recollection of but few: George W. Bell was one, and S. W. White, Abraham Hall, and Deacon Hawkins; I cannot now recall all—the meeting was not a large one; it was late when I saw the Pastor, and I had but very limited time—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Mr. Shearman—That is sufficient, Sir—among these were several deacons and officers of the church? A.—There were.

Q.—Was the subject of this Woodhull publication brought up for consideration in that meeting?

Mr. Beach—It is objected to.

The Court—I would like to know a little further, Mr. Shearman—

Mr. Shearman—This is not to show Mr. Beecher's acts.

The Court—I understand.

Mr. Shearman—His acts at all. This is for the purpose of showing what the independent action of the church was.

The Court—Yes, and that in my judgment you have the right to show. I was going to suggest to you that I would like to see whether this was in the course of business of the church, and official or not. I do not know how you do your business.

Mr. Shearman—It was not strictly official business.

The Court—The moment you make it an act the rule is different.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor does not intend to say that the proceedings of a gathering of the members or the officers of the church, not in the course of the discipline of the church—

The Court—That is the point. I call the attention of the gentleman to it.

Mr. Beach [continuing]—And not in a judicatory action, is applicable.

The Court—I understand this gentleman that it was a voluntary meeting called by himself of a portion of the members and his associates in the church, or of the officers and other members of it.

Mr. Shearman—I think I can bring this out.

The Court—I don't know how far that is an official act.

THE RULES OF THE CHURCH.

Q.—Mr. Halliday, you are familiar with the rules of the church as they existed at that time? A.—I think I am pretty familiar with them.

Q.—Was it not a rule of the church at that time that three members of the Board of Deacons and three members of the Examining Committee could at any time hold a meeting?

Mr. Morris—Objected to.

The Court—The objection I suppose is that there is a written rule or something.

Mr. Morris—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Have you the rules here?

Mr. Shearman—We have no copy here.

Q.—Was the meeting held? A.—Yes, there was a meeting held on Tuesday evening of that week, as I said.

Q.—Can you recollect whether there were as many as three deacons present? Mr. Hawkins was a deacon, was he not? A.—Yes, and Mr. Bell.

Q.—Mr. Hawkins was Chairman of the Board of Deacons? A.—And I was a member of the Board of Deacons to all intents and purposes—that is, *ex officio;* I stood precisely in the same relations to the board that the other members did.

Q.—How about the Examining Committee—were there not three or more members of the Examining Committee present? A.—I cannot state that they were; all the members of the Board of Deacons were *ex officio* members of the Examining Committee, but whether there were three—

Q.—Wait a minute, Mr. Halliday. There were three Deacons there, and three members of the Examining Committee? A.—Certainly there was; but there were others besides.

The Court—Is it not true that if the rule provided that three Deacons shall be present, and at least three of the Examining Committee—if that had reference to persons occupying, some of them one position, and some the other—

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor will allow me—it is not so. I suppose, by the courtesy of counsel, I can state for the purpose of the present occasion what the rule is.

The Court—Well, give us the rule.

Mr. Shearman—The Deacons at that time were all members of the Examining Committee; a meeting of the Examining Committee could be held at any time, by usage, by three members—whether they were Deacons or members of the Examining Committee—coming together and deciding to hold a meeting. That has been the usage of the church for years.

Mr. Beach—Are not those meetings of the Examining Committee contained in any record or minutes?

Mr. Shearman—Sometimes they are, sometimes not.

Mr. Morris—They are if there is an official meeting.

The Witness—A record is kept.

Mr. Morris—A record is kept of every meeting.

Mr. Evarts—There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States nor of the State requiring minutes to be kept. And I don't know that there is anything in the constitution of this committee that requires them to keep minutes. There may be by-laws.

Mr. Beach—The counsel understands the Constitution of the State and of the United States better than he does the constitution of Plymouth Church.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I said so.

Mr. Beach—We had better not reason until we get to the proper time.

The Court—Well, Mr. Shearman, may I suggest that you pass to some other subject, and that you reserve this?

Mr. Shearman—Well, I will have to leave this until morning; yes.

The Court—Yes, I am very desirous to see what is right in the matter.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH MRS. MOULTON.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mrs. Moulton, the wife of Francis D. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir; not intimately.

Q.—Of course not. What was the nature of your acquaintance with her, and when was it formed? A.—I think I never saw Mrs. Moulton, to know her, until I made the call at Mr. Moulton's residence I think in the Spring of 1872, or else the Autumn of the previous year. My impression is that it was in the Spring of 1872.

Q.—For what purpose did you call on that occasion?

Mr. Beach—One moment, Sir.

The Court—Well, he called.

A.—It was simply a pastoral call—just such as I make 2,500 every year.

Q.—On that occasion, do you remember seeing Mr. Beecher's portrait in the house? A.—My attention was directed to it by Mrs. Moulton, while we were conversing about the interests of the church; Mr. Beecher's name was mentioned, and she directed my attention to Mr. Beecher's portrait.

Q.—Did she say anything on the subject of the portrait of Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. Objected to.

The Court—Whatever interrogation you put to Mrs. Moulton you will have to turn to.

Mr. Shearman—The interrogation is as to the number of interviews. Mrs. Moulton could only recollect one.

The Court—Well, you interrogated about that.

Mr. Shearman—We questioned her about this, and she could not recollect anything about the interview when Mr. Halliday saw the portrait.

Q.—On that occasion did Mrs. Moulton speak about Mrs. Woodhull?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that, Sir.

The Court—Was Mrs. Moulton interrogated on that subject?

Mr. Shearman—I will take the word of counsel on that subject. [Mr. Shearman here referred to the testimony heretofore taken, a volume of which he held.] It appears not to have been asked. I will pass, meanwhile, to another; we will see what the record says. Did you have a subsequent interview with Mrs. Moulton? If so, where? A.—It was on Wednesday morning, the 29th day of October.

Q.—The 29th or the 30th?

Mr. Fullerton—Now, one moment.

Mr. Shearman—I want to know if he is sure.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, let him state in his own way first.

A.—It was the 29th or 30th. If Tuesday—

Q.—I don't pretend to know myself, Mr. Halliday.

Mr. Morris—Then don't state.

A.—It was the last Wednesday in October, and I think it was the 29th; that is my impression.

Q.—But you are sure it was Wednesday? A.—I know it was; and I can tell how I know, if it is wished.

Q.—How soon was it after this meeting? A.—It was the morning after this meeting.

Q.—When was the meeting held? A.—On Tuesday evening, the last Tuesday in October.

Q.—1872? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say you called upon Mrs. Moulton at her residence? A.—I did.

Q.—Will you state what occurred between you and Mrs. Moulton?

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to.

The Court—Is it the interview as to which you interrogated her?

Q.—Who received you at the door? A.—Mrs. Moulton herself, I think.

Q.—Did you then speak to her on the subject of this Woodhull scandal? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you say?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that.

The Court—Have you her examination there?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, we examined her as to that.

The Court—Well.

Q.—Did you say to her, in substance or effect, "Mrs. Moulton, what does this Woodhull business mean? How is it that your name is connected with it?" A.—I think those are almost exactly the words I used.

Q.—Did Mrs. Moulton answer in substance or effect, "I don't know what right Mrs. Woodhull had to use my name, I have nothing to do with her?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then did some continuous conversation follow—don't give it—state if there was some more talking? A.—There was.

Q.—After this further conversation, did Mrs. Moulton say in substance or effect, "Mr. Halliday, Mr. Beecher is my Pastor, and has been from my childhood; and I believe in him, and they can say nothing that will lessen my confidence in him, my affection for him, one particle?" A.—I think that that is her precise language, word for word.

Q.—State what was the manner and demeanor of Mrs. Moulton in using those words.

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

The Court—It is to be understood she was in earnest, of course.

Mr. Shearman—That is all we want to know.

Q.—Was it earnest or not? A.—I regarded it so, emphatically.

The Court—Well, Sir, the very form of expression would indicate that, of course.

Mr. Shearman—I conclude that Mrs. Moulton was not asked, with sufficient precision about the first interview, to give us the right to ask the question. However, your Honor will note our exception.

MRS. MOULTON AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Halliday, during the year 1872, and at any later period, do you remember seeing Mrs. Moulton in attendance at Plymouth Church? A.—Yes, Sir, several times; never before; I never knew her—I may have seen her, but I did not not know her if I did see her; but I saw her several times at the church subsequent to that period.

Mr. Morris (*sotto voce*)—And that is what she stated on the stand.

Mr. Shearman—Was she in the habit of speaking to any one that you know of—

Mr. Fullerton—I object to it.

Mr. Shearman (resuming the interrupted question)—On that occasion, and if so, whom?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to it.

Mr. Shearman—I was trying to avoid a leading question and in a leading form. But was Mrs. Moulton in the habit of speaking to Mr. Beecher and to you at the church?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to it.

The Court—We will take that.

The Witness—I think I may have seen Mrs. Moulton at the church six times since the period of my call and interview with her at their house. I never saw her at the church except she came around to the foot of the pulpit stairs, where I usually stand at Mr. Beecher's request at the close of the service—came around, and if Mr. Beecher was not where he could shake hands and speak with her, she would wait until he came and did so; and I think I invariably shook hands with her on those occasions. I don't think that the number of these exceeded six; I think certainly as many as six times.

Q.—In every one of these cases did she shake hands and speak with Mr. Beecher? A.—Invariably, I think. Her object was—

Mr. Fullerton—Never mind her object, Sir.

The Court—No; answer the question only.

A MEETING OF THE DEACONS.

Mr. Shearman—Now, Mr. Halliday, did you, shortly after this meeting which you have spoken of, attend a regular monthly meeting of the Board of Deacons of Plymouth Church? A.—I did, on the following Wednesday—on the same Wednesday evening that I saw Mrs. Tilton—Mrs. Moulton.

Q.—Now, at that meeting do you recollect how many deacons were present? A.—I cannot, Sir. It was a pretty full meeting of the Board of Deacons, I think.

Q.—It was the regular stated meeting, wasn't it? A.—The regular monthly meeting, held the last Wednesday evening in every month, at that time.

Q.—Now, at that meeting was the question of the policy to be adopted by the church with regard to this Woodhull scandal brought up for consideration?

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to.

Mr. Morris—Objected to.

The Court—Mr. Halliday, at such meetings is there a record kept of such proceedings, and entry made? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Court (to Mr. Shearman)—You propose to prove that in the morning, I suppose?

Mr. Shearman—Well, we can bring in the record, but that will not show. The record, as in every properly kept record, only shows resolutions that are passed.

The Witness—May I say to the court that at this meeting of the Board of Deacons the regular business of the Board of Deacons was transacted and ended—

The Court—And that much of it would be of record, would it?

The Witness—The regular meeting—the ordinary business of the Board of Deacons—is recorded.

The Court—Yes—

The Witness—And after this—

Mr. Beach—Please not state what occurred.

Mr. Shearman—Now, Mr. Halliday, suppose we confine ourselves strictly to the question. I am afraid the gentlemen will object to something you may say.

The Witness—I was speaking to the court, and I supposed I had a right to.

The Court—Yes, he has a right to speak to the court.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, he has a right to.

Mr. Shearman—Well, we will go right on in the regular way. I understand your Honor to allow this question whether this subject was brought up and discussed.

Mr. Morris—Oh, no.

The Court—Well, I want to learn whether it was there in such a relation to the church that it was official. You can show any official act freely, right through.

Mr. Shearman—Well, it was one of the official acts.

The Court—Th at I do not know.

Mr. Beach—In what view of this case does your Honor hold that they can show any official act of Plymouth Church?

The Court—Well, Sir, that is my present view. When they offer one, perhaps I will be better advised.

Mr. Beach—Will your Honor permit me to suggest to you that we have given in evidence certain proceedings before the church in regard to Mr. West's charges. We have given no other proceedings. The record of those proceedings has been present to your Honor, and there has been parol evidence of the action that was taken upon several occasions, upon the charges presented by Mr. West. Mr. Bell has also given considerable evidence upon the same subject upon parol. Now, upon what principle are the defendants permitted to give in evidence the proceedings of Plymouth Church, or any of its officers or

LAW REPORTS.

SUIT INVOLVING HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

A suit was begun in the Supreme Court some time ago by the Western Railroad Company, of North Carolina, against the firm of L. P. Bayne & Co., brokers, No. 54 Broad street, this City. From the complaint in the case it appeared that the railroad company, about three years ago, deposited with the defendants, for negotiation, 425 of its $1,000 bonds, which the company averred to be above par, valuing them at $480,000. The suit was brought to recover the bonds, or their equivalent in value. The defendants set up a counter claim of $80,000, commissions and expenses, alleged to be due them by the railroad company. The case was referred to Mr. Philo T. Ruggles to take testimony and report thereon, and he reported that the evidence showed the railroad company to be entitled to the possession of the bonds. The bonds not having been delivered up in accordance with the finding of the Referee, and a judgment against the defendants entered thereon application was made to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court Chambers, for an order of arrest against Mr. Lawrence P. Bayne, the senior member of the defendants' firm. The order was granted, and bail fixed at $200,000. The order was sent to the Sheriff's office for service, and was served on Mr. Bayne by Deputy Sheriff Magonigle, on Monday afternoon. Mr. Bayne was taken before Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court Judges' private room, and expressed a willingness to have the bonds deposited in the custody of the court, and this offer being accepted, and the bonds deposited, Mr. Bayne's bail was reduced to only $1,000, which he gave, and he was released from custody under the order.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL'S SALARY.

As already published in THE TIMES, a motion was recently argued for judgment on the demurrer to the complaint in the suit of Richard O'Gorman against the Mayor. The act of 1854, in relation to the salary of the Corporation Counsel, allowed him $6,500 per annum for services in street-opening cases, outside of his fixed salary of $3,500, and other perquisites. The charter of 1870 provided in relation to this same subject that the Controller fix the salary of the Corporation Counsel at a sum not to exceed $15,000, and Controller Connolly fixed it at that sum; but in addition thereto continued to pay the $6,500 for street-opening services. When Mr. Green was appointed Controller he refused to pay this $6,500, claiming that the intention of the Legislature was to limit the salary of the Corporation Counsel to $15,000, and therefore, by implication, the provisions of the charter of 1870 in relation thereto repealed the provisions of the act of 1854 giving an extra allowance of $6,500. Mr. O'Gorman then brought his suit to recover this extra allowance from the Fall of 1871, when Mr. Green came into office, down to December, 1872, when he resigned as Corporation Counsel. To the complaint a demurrer was interposed on the ground that it did not show a cause of action, and argument was heard at length a few days since, Mr. A. Oakey Hall appearing on behalf of plaintiff and Mr. D. J. Dean on behalf of the City. Judge Joseph F. Daly rendered his decision yesterday, holding in favor of the City that, the charter of 1870 fixing the salary of the Corporation Counsel at a sum not to exceed $15,000, thereby repealed the act of 1854 giving the extra allowance of $6,500 sued for. The complaint of Mr. O'Gorman is, therefore, dismissed.

EMPLOYMENT OF UNLICENSED ENGINEERS.

Reuben H. Plass, machinist, of No. 204 East Twenty-ninth street, was a few days ago arrested on a charge of employing an unlicensed engineer named Wickham. Plass was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, and escaped punishment by pleading the "baby act." His mother owned the property, and was, therefore, it was argued, the guilty party. Wickham, the incompetent engineer, was discharged by Plass, and in revenge, it was alleged, so deranged the mechanism of the engine that to run it would be to destroy it. He was also charged with larceny, and was last week tried in Special Sessions on both charges and acquitted. On Monday morning two officers of the Sanitary Squad found a new engineer in charge of Plass' boiler and engine with forty pounds of steam up, and the machinery in motion. The engineer, James Lee, a resident of Hoboken, had no license to run an engine in this city, but exhibited one issued in New-Jersey. Lee immediately sought an examination at Police Headquarters, and passed a satisfactory examination. A warrant was obtained from Justice Flammer, and Plass was yesterday again arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court. He contended that he supposed he was a licensed engineer, and that steam was up simply for the purpose of "experimenting" with the engine. He also charged Capt. Yule, of the Sanitary Squad, who was present, with vindictiveness, as the law was only technically violated, and not its spirit. Capt. Yule gave a history of the bureau's former troubles with Plass. Among other things he alleged that when Plass' boiler was last inspected, the steam gauge showed that it records forty pounds less than the true pressure, and that it did not appear from the records of his office that the gauge had ever been repaired. Decision was reserved.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY—DISAPPEARANCE OF MOSES EHRICH.

Moses Ehrich, of Fifty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, was indicted at the time of the Adams Express safe robbery, for which Haurey has just been convicted, on a charge of having received the stolen bonds and an uncut diamond valued at $600, portion of the proceeds of the larceny. Ehrich was released on $5,000 bail, and watched the trial of Haurey with intense interest. Shortly after the conviction and sentence of Haurey, Moses absented himself from his usual haunts, and District Attorney Russell, on being informed of the fact, sent Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, to look after the whereabouts of the alleged receiver. The detectives discovered that Ehrich could not be found, and yesterday Mr. Russell received undoubted proof that the receiver had forfeited his bail and departed for parts unknown. Ehrich is one of the most notorious receivers of stolen goods in this city, some four or five indictments for this offense having been found against him during the administration of A. Oakey Hall, who is now his counsel. District Attorney Russell has telegraphed Ehrich's description to all points, with the view of capturing the offender if possible.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION TAKE A CARRIAGE RIDE.

George W. Butt hired carriages to the members of the Board of Education on the occasion of their making tours of inspection of the public schools, and then sought his pay from the City. Payment was refused, and he then brought suit. The matter came up before Judge Larremore, in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, on demurrer to the complaint, where it was contended on the part of the City that the members of the Board of Education had no authority to bind the City in contracting a debt of that character. Decision was reserved.

EMBEZZLING FROM H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Barrett, James F. Bull pleaded guilty of embezzling $2,286 from the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co. The facts, as already published, are that he was employed as book-keeper by the firm, and kept their private cash account; that in this position he obtained permission to open a sort of cash deposit account in the name of his wife, and by that means, in giving her false credits, succeeded in defrauding the company out of about $12,000, of which sum that for the embezzlement of which he was indicted formed a portion. The court sentenced him to two years and six months in the State Prison.

A CITY SURVEYOR'S FEES.

Charles H. Haswell sued the City to recover $150 for making a preliminary survey of One Hundred and Ninth street before being paved. A demurrer interposed to the complaint on the ground that it did not allege an existing appropriation out of which payment could be properly made. Argument on the demurrer was heard yesterday before Judge Larremore in the Court of Common Pleas, Chambers, and decision reserved.

TWO YEARS FOR KILLING A MAN.

John E. Hughes was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, under indictment for the killing of Thomas McIntyre. It appeared that the killing was the result of a barroom fight, in which both the deceased and the prisoner had become voluntarily engaged, and while the fight was going on the prisoner seized a lamp and struck deceased on the head with it, producing injuries from which death is claimed to have resulted a month or more subsequently. The jury found the accused guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and Judge Barrett sentenced him to two years in State Prison.

A $25,000 SUIT DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE SHERIFF.

Joseph Lowenstein brought a suit against Sheriff Conner to recover $25,000 as the value of a stock of goods claimed to have been unlawfully seized by the latter, in which a decision was rendered before Judge Robinson, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The claim of plaintiff was that he was the owner of two stores on Eighth avenue, one of which was being conducted by his brother Samuel; that, upon a judgment recovered against Samuel, an execution was issued, and the property in question levied on and sold to satisfy the execution. The testimony in the case was interesting only so far as to its conflicting character, Joseph Lowenstein, the plaintiff, swearing positively that the goods seized were his, and that his brother, against whom the judgment was, had no interest therein. Merchants and others with whom the plaintiff and his brother had dealings, testified to facts inconsistent with plaintiff's theory, and some testified they would not believe the plaintiff under oath. The jury finally came to a conclusion that the Sheriff had truth on his side, and rendered a verdict in his favor.

THE "SHAUGHRAUN" CONTROVERSY.

The common law suit of Dion Boucicault vs. Joshua Hart, to recover $25,000 damages from Mr. Hart for an alleged infringement of Mr. Boucicault's copyright of the "Shaughraun," was commenced a few weeks ago in the United States Circuit Court by the filing of a declaration by ex-Corporation Counsel O'Gorman, counsel, and Mr. Denmistoun Wood, attorney, for Mr. Boucicault. Messrs. Lockwood & Post, of counsel for Mr. Hart, filed a demurrer to the declaration yesterday in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court, in order to bring to as speedy an issue as possible the law points involved in the suit. The questions raised by the demurrer will probably be argued early next month. A demurrer has also been filed on behalf of Mr. Hart, in the equity suit, in which Mr. Boucicault seeks to permanently enjoin Mr. Hart from presenting the play of "Skibbeeah;" the grounds of this demurrer being substantially the same as those on which the other is based, thus leaving the result of one argument to control both suits. If these demurrers are sustained, it will simply dispose of technical points, and will not necessarily involve a ruling as to copyright protection for adapted plays, which is the vital question of interest to theatrical managers and play-writers.

MR. LORING ANDREWS' WILL.

The will of the late Mr. Loring Andrews, well known as a prominent leather merchant in the "Swamp," was admitted to probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. His property, valued at over a million dollars, is left to his wife, Blandina B., and seven children, the widow acting as trustee for the minor children. About half a million of dollars, which he had either given or advanced to some of his elder children, are to be counted as portions of their share of the estate. He appoints his wife executrix, and his sons, William L., James B. and Constant A., and "Friend" Daniel Monson, executors of the will.

THE HEALTH INDICTMENTS QUASHED.

It has already been made public that several indictments had been found against Eugene A. Heath for alleged embezzlement of funds of the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company, of which "Jimmy" Ingersoll was a member. A motion was made a few weeks since to have these indictments quashed, on the ground that the act of Heath having been to draw checks as Treasurer of the company, such act did not constitute the crime charged, the moneys not having come into his hands from other parties. Yesterday, on motion of Assistant District Attorney Russell, Judge Barrett directed a *nolle prosequi* to be entered on each indictment.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Oberman vs. World Insurance Company; memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Trustees of the Protestant Schools vs. Young.—In this case I am waiting for the papers and points which were to be handed in by counsel.

Beford vs. Waters.—Injunction continued until cause can be tried.

Rockland County Nitro-Glycerine Company vs. Sweet.—Application is denied.

Smith vs. Smith.—In this case there must be some further proof of the identity of the defendant and of the commission of the offense with which she is charged.

Swift vs. Prouty.—Motion to set off judgment is granted.

Kenworthy vs. Phyfe.—I do not think it would be in furtherance of justice to grant the amendment. Motion denied, with costs. Code, sec. 173.

Thompson vs. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.—The amount of the bond will be reduced to $500.

Whiting vs. Whiting.—Report of Referee is confirmed, with costs of motion.

By Judge Donohue.

In the Matter of Hussey.—I think the defendant is entitled to discharge. Chapter 2, laws 1859, page 8, simply means to extend the right to a discharge to a case when the debt is due the State, excepting when it is incurred in the manner stated. Prisoner should be discharged, order to be settled on notice.

Jones vs. Work.—I do not think affidavit of service sufficient.

Applebee vs. Towle; Pike vs. Davies; Wilson vs. Vandervoort; Whitaker vs. Gregory; Nassau Bank vs. Taylor; Cleveland Boiler Plate Company vs. Gulick; Green vs. Republic Fire Insurance Company; Green vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Company; Green vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company; London, New-York and Hartford Publishing Company vs. Strakosch; Cutting vs. Stevens; Niles vs. Bilheimer; Toledo National Bank vs. Carrington; Rutter vs. Schleier; Blun vs. Lynch; Everett National Bank vs. Lombard; Campbell vs. Townsend; Orcutt vs. Lewis; Manning vs. Davis; Cook vs. Harrison; Stewart vs. Winchester; Goelet vs. Blesson; Crane vs. Pool; Ledgerwood vs. Mans; Cutting vs. Stevens; East River National Bank vs. Valentine; Philadelphia Coal Company vs. Bass; Everett National Bank vs. Jenney, Jr.; Reed vs. Genet; Metcalf vs. Mount; Parsons vs. De Leger; Merrill vs. Davis; Ammidown vs. Williamson; Falkenberg vs. Immen; Macgregor vs. Williams; Einhorn vs. Carnbers; Rood vs. Lambert; McDonald vs. Hughes.—The motions in the above cases were all granted.

Frank vs. Bryan; Mott vs. Humerton; Nast vs. Tracy; Bleakley vs. Maltby; Mott vs. Humerton; motions granted.

Macmurdo vs. Markham; Martin vs. Hicks; Gawtry vs. Baker; Cheesman vs. Johnston; Billings vs. Babcock; Cutter vs. Miller; Hemrueth vs. Bulkley; motions denied.

Molleson vs. Webster; denied.

Lee vs. Beardsley; Rhinelander vs. Haas; motions denied.

Davis, Jr., vs. Hillyer; must give notice.

Jones vs. Jones; report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Pool vs. Bissell; motion for stay granted. Memorandum.

Ridabock vs. Lane; motion denied. Memorandum.

Green vs. The Niagara Fire Insurance Company and three others; to consolidate all actions denied.

Woodworth vs. Woodworth; I do not think the party served is sufficiently identified.

Purchase vs. Ferdon; Brown vs. Geery; motions denied. Memorandums.

In the matter of Chetwood; reference ordered.

Hotchkiss vs. Root; denied, without costs.

Molleson vs. Halle; granted. Memorandum.

String vs. Ditmars; granted. Memorandum.

Sherwood vs. Edwards; must give notice to third party.

Craven vs. Proud; granted. Memorandum.

In the matter of Clarkson; order not correct.

Coulter vs. White; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Johnston vs. Johnston.—Judgment for plaintiff for a limited divorce. (See opinion.)

Rauch vs. Rauch.—Judgment for defendant in action for a limited divorce. (See memorandum.)

Scheina vs. Freund et al.—Motion to strike out part of complaint denied, with costs of opposing to plaintiff to abide event of suit.

Coleman et al. vs. Crump.—Order settled.

Schafer vs. The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.—Motion granted.

Fiues et al. vs. Simonfeld et al.—Motion granted on payment of plaintiffs' costs of opposing.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Bell vs. Spotts, Administratrix, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff; findings settled. See opinion.

Murphy et al. vs. Keyes.—Findings settled.

Howland vs. Smith et al.—See memorandum for counsel.

Baldwin et al. vs. Tallmadge.—Case and exceptions settled, and ordered on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Kolhucke vs. Ross; Glendenning vs. Canary.—See memorandums for counsel.

Waters vs. Crawford.—Order to show cause in the first instance.

Albro vs. Figuera.—Motion granted.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Kearney, Administrator, vs. Dubois.—Motion granted with $10 costs. See opinion.

Williams, Administrator, vs. Slote et al.—Extra allowance of $50 granted.

Voorhis vs. Murphy.—Motion denied without costs; may be renewed on terms. See memorandum.

Wels vs. Campbell.—Additional proof required. See memorandum.

O'Gorman vs. The Mayor, &c.—Demurrer overruled; judgment for defendants, with costs. See opinion.

COURT NOTES.

William Shurran, of No. 356 West Thirty-sixth street, was held yesterday, by Commissioner Shields, to answer a charge of selling unstamped cigars.

William Sturran, of No. 356 West Thirty-sixth street, was held yesterday by Commissioner Shields to answer a charge of dealing in unstamped cigars.

Police Justice Smith has been presented, by a number of his friends, with a handsome gold official badge, artistically enameled and appropriately inscribed.

Christian Lorenzo was convicted in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday of having run an illicit still, and was remanded for sentence. Emanuel Posado, who had laid in Ludlow Street Jail three months awaiting trial on a charge of selling unstamped cigars, was discharged by consent of District Attorney Bliss.

"For the purpose of carrying out more efficiently the provisions of the recent act of Congress, after it shall take effect, in regard to the finding of facts and conclusions of law by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, in cases in admiralty, on appeal, each party to an appeal shall furnish to the court at the commencement of the hearing, and shall serve on the Proctor for each of the other parties to the appeal, five days before the hearing, a printed finding of facts and conclusions of law, as proposed, printed on writing paper, on only one side. If this be not done, the party in default will not be heard on the appeal, and, if the party in default be the appellant, his appeal will be dismissed."

The hearing of motions in equity cases and of cases on the equity calendar of the United States Circuit Court for the February term will be resumed at the Equity Court-room, No. 27 Chambers street, on Tuesday, March 23, at 11 o'clock A. M. Such calendar will be continued as the equity calendar for the April term, but further cases may be noticed for such term and placed at the foot of such calendar if the notices be given and the notes of issue be filed according to the usual practice.

Louis Frankenstein and Charles V. Wagner, composing the firm of Frankenstein & Wagner, late dry goods merchants at No. 25 Walker street, have been charged before Commissioner Osborn with having, after proceedings in bankruptcy had been taken against them, fraudulently concealed a large portion of their assets, to prevent them from coming into the possession of the assignee in bankruptcy for distribution among the creditors of the firm. Wagner's case is now pending before the Commissioner, and the case against Frankenstein is to be examined into within a few days.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3—Dersismes, &c., vs. Drake.	144—Heffernan vs. Reed, Jr.
32—Holyoke vs. Murray.	149—Levy vs. Weil.
33—Murray vs. Holyoke.	159—O'Madden vs. Huber.
34—Herrick vs. Smith, Jr.	161—Voorhees vs. Merritt.
50—Devery vs. Geoghegan, impld., &c.	183—Faber vs. Hovey.
60—Pierson vs. Day.	185—Friedberg vs. Friedberg.
66—Holmes vs. Lissberger.	238—Lewis vs. Goodheart.
71—Morse vs. Cuthill, &c.	247—Meldrum vs. Dusenbury.
78—Swain vs. Fox.	248—Warwick vs. Cochran, &c.
83—Southwick vs. First Nat. Bank of Mo.	245—Rindskopf, &c., vs. Katz.
85—Matter of Livingston.	251—McCoy vs. Bay Ridge Ferry Co.
103—Healy, &c., vs. Wickham, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
81—Alker, adm'r, &c., vs. Salomon et al.	95—Rockwell et al. ex'rs, vs. Geery et al.
90—Stevens et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	130—Oberley vs. Dickinson et al.
119½—Maunay vs. Fletcher.	83—Hebrew Free School vs. The Mayor, &c.
139—White et al. vs. Fuller.	141—Slstare, Jr., vs. Cushing.
140½—Oberlander et al. vs. Rosswager et al.	142—Am. Nat. Bank vs. Westervelt, Jr., et al.
141½—Slstare, Jr., vs. Cushing.	143—Miller vs. Nat. Steamship Co.
77—People ex rel. Youngblood vs. Board of Assessors of N. Y.	144—Speyer vs. Colgate et al.
87—The People ex rel. Trowbridge, adm'r, &c., vs. The Commissioners of Taxes, Assessments, &c.	96—— vs. ——.
	145—Coulter vs. Board of Education of N. Y.
	146—Dambmann versus Schulting.
93—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.	147—Place vs. Greenman.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
Demurrers.	
19—Woltman vs. The Mayor, &c.	245—Argell vs. Erie R. R. Co. et al.
20—Eickhoff vs. The Mayor, &c.	110—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.
21—Kessler vs. The Mayor, &c.	54—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.
Issues of Law and Fact.	99—Harte vs. De Witte.
61—Wilkin, Ex'r, &c., vs. Cram.	330—Palmer et al. vs. Dixon et al.
167—Livingston vs. White.	159—Odell vs. Odell.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.	173—Lea et al. vs. Oakes et al.
219—Ryckman vs. Ryckman.	215—Pitt vs. Vance.
229—Douglass vs. Greene.	147—Kelly vs. Brumagin.
235—Universal Life Ins. Co. vs. Van Dyck et al.	57—Spears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
236—Same vs. Same.	208—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.
237—Same vs. Same.	126—Decker vs. Ingersoll et al.
87—Kiernan vs. Abbott.	
242—Lawrence vs. Pratt.	21—Mitchell vs. Read.
244—Ross et al. vs. Carr et al.	207—Filly vs. Continental Life Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2348—Goebel vs. May.	1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Miss.
1166—Francis vs. Murphy.	778—E. Sanchez & Dolz vs. Morris et al.
1238—Henderson vs. Burrows.	1246—Van Cleff vs. Paulding.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.	1364—Windsor vs. Derby.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.	1374—Ives vs. Crossly.
1276—Donnelly vs. Frost et al.	640—Alexander vs. Bruner et al.
1222—Beach vs. Wheeler et al.	1216—Dam, Jr., vs. Hillyer et al.
330—Christal vs. Hart.	1380—Recknagle et al. vs. Byrne.
1236—Jardine et al. vs. The Rector, &c., Church of Yonkers.	1382—Wallhoffen vs. Newcomb et al.
1242—Leary vs. Johnson et al.	1384—Mangam vs. Cudney et al.
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.	1386—Atkinson vs. Jayne.
1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.	1388—Slade vs. Adams.
	1390—Davis, Receiver, vs. Martin.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.	2241½—Reed vs. The Mayor, &c.
877—Averill vs. De Mott.	931—Matthews et al. vs. Gumbrecht.
77—St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Mer., M. F. and M. Ins. Co.	1031—Saunders et al. vs. Roberts, impl'd.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.	343—Muller et al. vs. Bettner.
917—Faris, survivor, &c., vs. Fargo, President, &c.	1751½—Doyle, Administratrix, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.	773—Dale vs. Del., Lack. and W. R. R. Co.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.	835—Bowman versus Mathews.
929½—Shaw vs. Smitton et al.	895—Allerton versus Mathews.
685½—Hollister vs. Englehardt et al.	1009—McCloskey versus France.
1023—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.	2565—Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c.
1057—Wilkinson vs. Gill.	2429—Mutual Gas-light Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1079—Lord et al. vs. Smith.	1033—Koehler vs. Hibernia Ins. Co., of Ohio.
805½—Phillips, Executrix, &c., vs. Melville.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
507½—Journeay vs. Tallman.	739—Carrington et al. vs. Ward.
963—Harrison et al. vs. Lowrie.	899—Nettleton vs. Matthews.
943—Stewart et al. vs. Gunari.	581—Cohen vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
1789—Whitman vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.	991—Stripp vs. Cavanagh.
821—Fiske vs. Allen.	933—Landon vs. Bamberger.
699½—Hamilton vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.	945—Raphael vs. Gilbert.
1245—Nat. Trust Co. of the City of New-York vs. Gleason, impl'd.	949—Bowen vs. Westcott, President, &c.
	681—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1046—De Peyster vs. Murphy.	1070—Gilbert vs. Sherman et al.
992—Franklin vs. Saunders et al.	812—Bradbury et al. vs. Johnson.
754—Odell et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1034—Marx vs. Baldwin.
1168—Thurber et al. vs. Fay.	1022—Duffy vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1178—Thurber vs. Reynolds.	868—Talcott vs. Belding.
778—Fellows vs. Dickinson et al.	792—City Ins. Co. of Pittsburg vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1008—Lorillard Ins. Co. vs. Com. Fire Ins. Co.	1138—Hewett vs. Morris.
	1146—Derr vs. Buddensick.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, April 5.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
281½—(Order)—Wehle vs. Haviland.	1430—Callendar vs. Oliver.
1412—Brandt vs. Brennan.	1248—National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Clinchy.
1200—Kruse vs. Brod.	
1428—Pell vs. Conover.	1249—National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Stafford.
1093—Davis vs. Brown.	
1194—Goodheart vs. Devoe.	
1625—(Order)—Haas vs. Simpson.	1068—Moller vs. Tuska.
	1069—Same vs. Same.
1408—Fish vs. Napier.	624—Patterson vs. Brennan.
1431—Quinn vs. Crawford.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1199—Smith et al. vs. Hamburger et al.	1834—Boyd vs. Lyon et al.
	1835—Reed vs. Toplangi.
1757—Havens et al. vs. Smith.	1839—Bachrach vs. Burke.
	1844—Butter vs. Gair et al.
2780—Carey vs. The Mayor, &c.	1845—Lockman vs. Carey et al.
1831—Metzger vs. Berge.	1857—Wallace vs. Simpson.
2843—Huth vs. Depeyster.	
889—Schultheis et al. vs. Bassett.	1860—Bailey vs. Duryea.
	1861—Furniss vs. Oceanic S. Nav. Co.
1833—Gass vs. Zimmerman.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1630—Morris vs. Josephs et al.	1480—Romaine vs. Sniffen.
	1594—Jonas vs. Goldstein.
1192—Heinberger vs. Joseph.	1595—Same vs. Same.
	3272—Mayner vs. Cornish.
3208—Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank vs. Gayton, impleaded.	2720—Rubin vs. The Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Co.
1190—Hary vs. Deboben.	1640—Crow vs. Scott.
1591—Cramer vs. Wilch et al.	1182—Gouge et al. vs. Banks.
4148—Mahony vs. Osmond.	2285—Witt vs. Shipman.
657—Goepp et al. vs. Retzel.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
648—Macgregor vs. Dolan.	3103—Conover et al. vs. Ward et al.
3151—Tompkins vs. Thurber et al.	3095—Clark vs. Platt.
1562—Bell et al. vs. Brown.	3133—Ferdon et al. vs. Hagan.
3148—Gerlach vs. Beller et al.	2016—Boissard vs. Ryan, impleaded.
67—Gaismer vs. Hammitter.	2017—Same vs. Same.
3114—Fosdick vs. Wines.	3064—Kahn vs. Moses et al.
3116—Fosdick vs. Dolan.	2311—Robinson vs. Bisco.
3117—Fosdick vs. Boyland et al.	

RECKLESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.

Patrick Walsh, an iron-moulder, living at No. 604 East Fourteenth street, was called up by District Attorney Nolan yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, charged with felonious assault. It appears that Walsh, who had been on a protracted spree, entered a liquor saloon on the morning of the 13th of December and became involved in a drunken altercation. In a fit of anger Walsh drew a loaded revolver, and recklessly fired at a number of young men who were standing in the saloon. One of the pistol balls grazed the head of Peter Keleher, No. 104 Avenue C, and broke a cup on the counter, while another struck one of the buttons of Patrick Connor's coat, and fortunately glanced off without doing any injury. Walsh pleaded guilty, and said he was crazy through liquor when the offense was committed. He was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to one year and six months in State Prison.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Daniel Murray, who picked the pocket of William J. Smith of $1 50, pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for one year.

James McDonald, a young clerk in the employ of Lyman & Greenbaum, tobacconists, was yesterday committed for examination by Justice Flammer at the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of embezzlement. McDonald collected $28 from a customer named John Hunt, which he failed to hand over to his employers.

John Boyd, residing at No. 30 Hamilton street, was under the influence of liquor on Monday night. His sister-in-law, Mary Murphy, also stops in the same house, and John attacked her with a razor. Her screams for help attracted Officer Walsh, of the Seventh Precinct. He was at once attacked by Boyd, and had his uniform rent and cut before he arrested him. The woman Murphy was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and Boyd was held to await the result of her injuries at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, by Justice Bixby. She is severely cut about the arms.

On Dec. 10, 1874, a person giving the name of John Grace, and representing himself to be an extensive dealer in horses, called upon Mr. Charles Grover, of No. 10 North Thirty-eighth street, Philadelphia. He desired to purchase Mr. Grover's horse, which he said he could sell to a gentleman in Poughkeepsie. Believing his representations, Mr. Grover gave Grace the horse, valued at $300, and soon afterward discovered that he had been swindled. Grace was yesterday arrested in this City, and arraigned before Justice Flammer, of the Yorkville Police Court. He was identified by Mr. Grover as the person to whom he had disposed of his horse, and by Mr. George H. Payne, of No. 888 Eighth avenue, as a man with whom he had been dealing for the past six months under the name of Richard Woodland. Grace, alias Woodland, was held for examination.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday the following persons were committed: John Rauck, a baker at No. 71 Mott street, for stealing a gold watch and chain and a silver watch, of the total value of $168, from Henry Doalling....Constantine Albin Hoffman, for stealing two notes, a silver watch and a pair of gold sleeve buttons, amounting in all to $55, from Frederick Wille, of No. 219 Chrystie street, where the complainant and defendant roomed together....Thomas Smart, a newsboy, for picking the pocket of Thomas Pritchard, of No. 112 Hudson street, of $7 50....John Conway, of No. 250 Mott street, for picking the pocket of William Wilson, of $7....William Carroll, of No. 20 Roosevelt street, a printer, for picking the pocket of Thomas W. Dutton, of No. 68 Nassau street, of a gold watch, worth $60....Constantine Dane, bartender for Hugo H. Hoenack, No. 1½ Second avenue, for embezzling $17 73 from the money drawer.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, William Martin, a lad of fourteen, was placed on trial by District Attorney Nolan, charged with burglary in the first degree. On the night of the 6th of February, about 10 o'clock, Mrs. Mary Wilson, who occupies the first floor of No. 189 Eldridge street, heard the prisoner, together with a larger boy, open her bedroom door by means of a piece of crooked wire, and enter the apartment. Martin called on his companion to "come along now, and they would get a big swag," whereupon Mrs. Wilson, who thought it was high time for her to look after the clothing which the burglars were about to appropriate, grasped the larger boy and called lustily for a Police officer. The baffled burglar struggled desperately and succeeded in making his escape, and on search being made Martin, the younger lad, was found on the roof, where he had taken refuge. The youthful criminal was found guilty of burglary in the second degree, and remanded for sentence.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE CROTON WATER IMPURITIES HARMLESS—A SCHOOL-HOUSE REPORTED IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION—UNEXAMPLED DECREASE OF DIPHTHERIA.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Assistant Sanitary Inspector Elwyn Waller made his usual report in relation to the condition of the Croton water during the past week, and added: "As is usual at this season of the year, when the snow and ice melt while the earth still is frozen, much water finds its way into the Croton after scouring the surface of the ground, instead of filtering through the soil. Consequently, the water is somewhat discolored by suspended impurities, while the dissolved matters show a falling off. These unusual impurities, while they are not pleasant to the eye, are entirely harmless, and need not cause alarm."

The Sanitary Superintendent was authorized to grant permits to F. Breivogel to empty vaults as long as he performs the work without creating offense, and in compliance with section 102 of the sanitary code.

The premises at Claremont, in the Twenty-third Ward, occupied by Primary school No. 43, were reported by Dr. Comfort, Sanitary Inspector of the district, as being in a condition dangerous to life and detrimental to health, owing to the fact that surface and rain water stand in the cellar of the building to the depth of a foot or more, causing constant dampness to pervade the class-rooms. The report was referred to the Board of Education.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, called the attention of the board to the bad effects arising from the use of highly-colored wall papers, and presented a large book containing samples of paper, all of which, it is stated, contain quantities of arsenic, and are considered extremely dangerous to health and life.

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks:

Week ending March 6.—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 39; measles, 3; diphtheria, 127; small-pox, 61; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 7.

Week ending March 13.—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 8; scarlet fever, 35; measles, 2; diphtheria, 85; small-pox, 70; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4.

It will be seen by the above that there was an unexampled decrease in the number of diphtheria cases reported during the past week, being 42 less than the preceding week. Small-pox increased from 61 to 70.

During the past week the disinfecting corps visited 81 dwellings where contagious diseases were found, and disinfected and fumigated 76 houses, 76 privy-sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c. Forty persons sick with small-pox were removed to the hospital, and two dead bodies to the Morgue by the ambulance corps.

Dr. Elisha Harris presented the following:

There were 619 deaths reported during the week that ended on Saturday, the 13th inst., against 653 verified for the previous week. The excess over the weekly mortality at the same period of the preceding year continues to be from the special causes which have prevailed since December last. Pulmonary diseases, diphtheria, small-pox, and the diseases of old age make up the total excess. The excess in the cold and inclemency has been as strongly marked as the increase of mortality the Winter through.

Diphtheria was charged with 48 deaths last week, against 57 the previous week. Bronchitis and pneumonia are charged with 104 deaths last week, against 119 the previous week, and against 87 in the first week of March last year. Forty five deaths of persons seventy years old and upward were reported last week, and 38 occurred in the previous week, against 24 and 32 in the corresponding weeks of 1874. The public institutions reported 225 deaths in the past two weeks, against 179 in the same period last year.

The mean temperature last week was 37.2 degrees Fahrenheit, and the mean degree of humidity was 80-100 of total saturation. The death rate, which, for the first week of March, was equal to 32.6 per 1,000 annually, when the mean temperature was at 26.7 degrees, decreased last week to 30.95. The mean death-rate in 21 chief cities of Great Britain, the third week in February, was reported as 29 per 1,000 annually—34 per 1,000 in Glasgow, 33 in Dublin, 31 in Edinburgh, and 27 in London, where the mean temperature was 37.5 degrees; and, in the previous week, the death-rate in Munich was 43.7, in Vienna 32.5, and in Alexandria, Egypt, 56.1.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 16—12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, 1867s, 107½.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 24@24¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, March 16—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier, but not quotably lower; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 25,000 quarters, of which 13,000 were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Wheat, 8s. 11d.@9s. 5d. per cental, for average California White, and 9s. 4d.@10s. for Club do. Corn, 33s. 9d.@34s. per quarter. Provisions—Lard, 63s. per cwt. Bacon, 49s. per cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 51s. for Short Clear Middles.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March, at 7 13-16d. Sales of Uplands, shipments of the new crop, nothing below Low Middling at 8¼d. Trade report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics, at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Pork, 73s. per bbl. for New Mess.

LONDON, March 16—5:30 P. M.—Tallow, 40s. 9d. per cwt.

Evening—Linseed Oil 25s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 16.—Petroleum, 30½f. for fine pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2200 Western Union	77¼	100 Rock Island..s3.	105⅝
1200 do....b3.	77⅜	100 do	105¾
100 do....c.	77¼	400 do	105⅝
200 do	77⅜	200 do	105¾
200 do....c.	77⅜	400 do	105⅞
1000 do	77¼	300 Lake Shore...s3.	73½
900 do	77⅜	700 do	73½
500 do....b3.	77½	300 do	73⅜
100 N. Y. C. & Hud..	100⅞	1300 Union Pacific...	49⅛
100 Erie Railway.b3.	27	300 do	49
100 do....s3.	27	1000 do....b4.	49
1500 Pacific Mail....	38½	500 do	48⅞
600 do	38⅝	1000 do	48¾
2600 do	38½	1000 do	48⅝
20 do	38¾	800 do	48¾
600 do....s3.	38⅜	200 do....b3.	48⅞
300 do	38½	20 do	49¼
200 do	38⅜	1000 do	48⅞
1000 do....c.	38⅜	700 do....b3.	49
1000 do....b3.	38½	1300 do	48⅞
700 do	38½	100 do	48¾
1000 do	38⅜	500 do	48⅝
200 do....b30.	38⅜	2000 do	48½
500 do....s3.	38¾	1500 do	48⅜
800 do....b3.	38⅜	1800 do	48¾
1900 North-western.	46	300 do	48⅜
1500 do	46⅛	1000 do	48½
700 do	46	1000 do	48⅜
300 do	46⅛	500 do	48⅝
900 do	46¼	300 do....b3.	38⅝
100 do	46⅜	100 Atlantic & P. Pf..	14½
500 do	46⅛	200 Tol. & Wab.	13¼
800 do	46	200 do	13
100 do....s30.	46	200 do	12⅞
500 do	46⅛	200 do	12¾
100 North-western Pf.	59	200 do	12⅝
300 do	58¾	1100 do	12½
400 St. Paul......s3.	35⅞	100 do	12⅝
500 do	35¾	200 do	12¾
100 do....s3.	35⅝	300 do	12⅝
100 do	35⅝	500 do	13
100 St. Paul Pf.	56½	100 do	12⅞
300 Ohio & Miss.	27⅜	400 do	12¾
1100 do	27½	15 Chic. & Alton.s3.	101
100 Han & St. Jo.	24		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R. '81....b.c.	120	$5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67....	119⅞
14,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '64....	118	36,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C....	115¼
30,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65....	119	3,000 do....	115⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..	119½	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R....b. c.	115¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds.	97	200 N.Y.C.& Hud.b.c.	100⅞
3,000 Tenn. 6s, old, Ex Coup.	48	30 do	100¾
6,000 B'lyn 6s, W.L.	101¾	100 do	100⅞
1,000 C.&R.I.&P.7s..	108	20 do....s3.	100⅝
2,000 M.&St.P.1st,C.	75	100 Mich. Cen....b.c.	75
12,000 C. & N.W. Con. Coup. Gd. bds.	83	100 L.S.&M.So..b.c.c.	73½
		100 do....c.	73⅜
		100 do	73½
4,000 do	83⅛	100 do	73⅝
6,000 do	83⅜	10 Cl.&Pitts.R.Gtd.	92¼
2,000 do....b.c.c.	83⅛	305 do....b.c.	91¾
1,000 do	83¼	140 Ill. Cen.....b.c.	102¼
1,000 C.&Tol.S.F.bs.	106	100 do	102
3,000 H.&St.Jo.8s.C.	82½	195 do	102¼
2,000 Erie 1st	106	100 do	102¾
56,000 U. Pac. 1st	97¼	1700 Un. Pac....b.c.s3.	48½
6,000 do	97	550 do	48⅝
5,000 N.Y.Cen.1st,R.	111¼	2700 do	48⅝
1,000 C. P. G. bds	97¾	100 do....s5.	48¾
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joaq. Br..	87¼	700 do	48½
		10 do	48⅞
9,000 do	87⅜	2800 do	48⅝
7,000 Gt.W. 1st,'88.	79	1000 do....s3.	48⅜
5,000 U. Pac. S. F..	90⅞	100 do....c.	48⅝
22,000 do	90¼	3500 do....s3.	48¼
10,000 do	90⅛	100 do	48⅜
2,000 Ind.,B.& West. 1st....b.c.	34	3200 do	48¼
		4400 do....s3.	48¼
1,000 C.,C.,C.& Ind. 1st....b.c.	107	1800 do....c3.	48⅜
		1000 do	48⅛
10,000 D.& H.R. bds.	108¾	100 do....s3.	48
1,000 West.Pac.bds.	89	700 do....s3.	48⅛
5,000 Har. 1st,7s,R.	111¼	800 do	48⅛
10 Park Bank	141	300 Chic. & R. I..b.c.	105¾
25 Bank of Republic.	100	300 do	105⅝
12 Metropolitan Bk.	131½	5 do	106
20 Bk of New-York..	130	40 do....c.	105½
100 Mari. L. & M..b.c.	5⅝	200 do	105⅝
100 do	5½	600 Chic.& N. W...b.c.	46⅛
1900 W. Union.b.c.s3.	77⅜	300 do	46
2100 do	77⅜	800 do	45⅞
3300 do....s3.	77¼	200 do....s3.	45¾
1000 do....s5.	77¼	100 do	45⅞
800 do	77¼	2300 do	45¾
60 do	77⅞	300 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	58¾
200 do....s3.	77¼	100 do	58½
10 American Ex.b.c.	64	200 do	58⅞
25 do....s3.	63¾	200 do	58¼
8 Adams Express..	104½	50 N. J. Central.b.c.	110½
400 Erie Railway.b.c.	27	100 C.,M.& St.P...b.c.	35⅞
100 do....s3.	27	100 do	35½
300 Harlem R.R....b.c.	130	300 do	35⅜
600 Pac.Mail..b.c.s3.	38¾	900 do	35½
500 do	38⅜	500 Tol., W. & W..b.c.	12¾
200 do....b3.	38½	100 do	12⅞
300 do	38⅜	100 do....b3.	13
800 do....s3.	38¼	100 do	13
1300 do	38⅛	360 do	12⅞
3800 do	38⅜	500 do	12¾
200 do....b3.	38¼	200 do	12½
1100 do	38⅜	300 do	12⅝
300 do....b3.	38⅜	200 do	12½
100 do....b3.	38⅜	100 H. & St. Jo....b.c.	23⅞
200 do....c.	38⅜	100 do	23¾
700 do....b3.	38½	100 do....b3.	23¾
200 do	38½	8 N.Y.,N.H.&H..b.c.	139
100 N. J. South...b.c.	6	119 Alb.&Susq.b.c.	98
100 Ohio & Miss..b.c.	27⅜	10 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c.	98½
100 do....s3.	27¼		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 U. P. 1st...b3.	97⅛	100 Union Pacific....	48⅜
400 Rock Island.....	105⅝	100 do....s3.	48¼
100 do	105¾	2900 do	48¼
50 do	105⅝	300 do....b3.	48½
500 Western Union....	77⅜	2600 do	48⅝
500 do	77⅜	600 do	48⅜
2000 do	77½	400 do	48⅝
100 do....s3.	77½	500 do	48½
700 do	77⅝	600 do....s3.	48⅜
10 do	78	400 Ohio & Miss....	27⅜
400 do....s3.	77⅝	200 do	27¼
1800 do	77⅜	600 do	27¼
2300 do	77⅜	400 do	27⅜
700 Lake Shore	73½	300 North-west.b.c.	45⅞
500 do....s3.	73⅝	300 do	46
200 Erie Railway	27⅛	300 do	46
800 Pacific Mail	38⅝	300 do	46⅛
1200 do	38½	400 do	46
200 do....s3.	38⅜	100 Tol. & Wab.	12¾
200 do	38⅜	200 St. Paul	35⅝
500 do	38⅜	100 do....s3.	35⅝
100 do	38½	200 Han. & St. Jo.	23⅞
500 do	38⅜	100 do	24¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64....b.c.c.	118⅛	$1,500 U.S.5-20C.,'68.	119¾
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new....	118⅞	10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	114⅛
50,000 do....b3.	119	15,000 U. S. 5s, C.,'81.	115⅝
1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.	119⅞	20,000 do	115¼
		15,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..	119⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 U. Pac. 1st....	97	200 L.S.&M.S..b.c.s3.	73⅝
10,000 U. P. 7s, L. G..	99¾	400 do	73½
11,000 U. P. S. F. Bds.	90⅛	200 do	73⅜
10,000 P. R. of M. 1st.b3	90	87 C. & P. G'd...b.c.	92
3,000 N. J. C. Conv..	108¼	100 U. Pac....b.c.b3.	48⅞
1,000 N.Y.C.6s,'83..	99⅞	200 do	48½
6,000 N. Mo. 1st....	86	300 do	48⅝
2,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.	109	100 do....b3.	48⅜
2,000 L.S.1st.con.R.	100	500 do	48¾
1,000 M.& St.P.7s,G.	83	400 do	48½
4,000 C.,B.&Q.7s.b.c.	104¼	200 C. & N. W.b.c.b3.	45⅞
300 Pac. Mail..b.c.b3.	38½	800 do	46
700 do	38⅜	600 do	45⅞
600 do	38⅝	100 N. J. Central....	110½
900 do	38½	100 do....b.c.	110½
700 W. U. Tel....b.c.	77⅝	200 C. & R. I...b.c.b3.	105⅞
1400 do....s3.	77½	100 do	105⅞
100 do....b3.	77⅝	200 C.,M.&S.P.Pf.b.c.	56½
900 do	77⅝	200 T., W. & W...b.c.	12¾
2400 do....b3.	77¾	100 do	12⅝
3500 do	77¾	100 do	12¾
1700 do....b3.	77⅞	30 Del., L. & W....	111½
800 do	77⅞	100 do....b.c.	111⅜
700 do	77⅞	100 H. & St. Jo....b.c.	24¼
500 do....c.	77¾	10 Ohio & Miss..b.c.	27⅝
800 do....s3.	77⅞	200 do	27⅜
1500 do	77¾	300 do	27½
100 N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c.	100⅞	100 do	27⅜
200 Erie....b.c.b3.	27⅛	100 P. of Mo....b.c.	49⅛
400 do	27⅛	20 do	49¾
100 do	27	100 do	48¾
100 Ill. Cen.....b.c.	101¾	100 N. J. So....b.c.c.	6

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. Pac. S. F..	90⅛	200 Union Pacific	48⅜
3,000 P. of Mo. 1st.	89⅞	1000 do....s3.	48¼
100 Quicksilver	32¾	100 do	48¼
100 Am. Express	63½	2000 do	48⅛
3600 Western Union.	77¾	300 do	48⅝
300 do....b3.	77⅞	1500 do	48½
1600 do....s3.	77¾	700 do	48⅜
600 do	77¾	200 North-western	45¾
2200 do....b3.	77⅝	100 do....b3.	45¾
1100 do	77⅞	200 do....b3.	45⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H..b3.	100⅞	300 do	45⅞
100 Pacific Mail..b3.	38⅝	200 do	45½
200 do	38½	600 do	45⅝
7 do	38⅜	100 do....b3.	45⅝
1800 do	38⅜	100 Lake Shore	73⅞
800 do....b3.	38⅜	200 do....b3.	73⅝
500 do....s3.	38¼	300 do	73½
300 Erie Railway	27	400 St. Paul	35½
2000 do	26⅞	500 Tol. & Wab....b3.	12½
400 do....b3.	26⅞	100 do	12⅝
200 do	26¾	200 Ohio & Miss....	27⅜
500 do	26⅞	700 do	27¼
300 do....s3.	26¾	200 do	27⅜
100 Rock Island	105¾	100 do	27¼
400 do....s3.	105⅜		

TUESDAY, March 16—P. M.

The bears to-day made strenuous efforts to depress the stock market and unsettle affairs generally by advancing the price of gold and circulating reports in regard to a possible stringency in money. The only result of their efforts was a slight decline in prices and a large increase in the short interest. In regard to money the truth is, there are millions of idle capital in this City, the owners of which are awaiting only a returning activity in general business to invest in railway and other securities. The steady advance on the Stock Exchange of late can be traced partly to the investment of capital which has heretofore laid idle. After the April settlements are over in the Middle and New-England States, large amounts of money, in the natural course of events, will flow to this centre for investment, and in May the Government and corporations will disburse largely for interest and dividends. The leading feature of the share market to-day, in point of activity, was Union Pacific, which opened at 49⅛, and, after settling down to 48⅛, rallied to 48⅝, and closed firm at that price. Western Union was the next most active stock, and displayed considerable strength, opening at 77¼, advancing to 77⅞, and closing at 77⅝. Pacific Mail ranged from 38⅛ to 38¾, and was fairly active. North-west common opened at 46 and closed at 45⅝, with sales in the meantime as high as 46⅜. The preferred declined from 59 to 58¼. Lake Shore was steady in the early dealings at 73⅜@73½, and in the afternoon rose to 73¾. St. Paul common fell from 35¾ to 35⅜, with a recovery to 35½. The changes in the other stocks were only ⅛ to ⅜ ℘ cent. either way, on comparatively small dealings. Investment shares were firm. Illinois Central made a further advance, selling up to 102⅝. Harlem sold at 130, and was afterward bid for at 130⅜.

The money market was easy, and call loans ranged from 4 to 5 ℘ cent., the closing rates having been 4@4½ ℘ cent. Commercial paper was in good demand, and prime grades met with prompt sale at 5@7 ℘ cent., according to the date of maturity. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption to-day was $650,000.

The foreign advices reported a quiet market at London for securities, which were firm. Consols closed at 92⅞@93 for money, and 93@93⅛ for the account; 1865s, old, at 107½@107⅝; 1867s at 107½; 10-40s at 102⅞@103, and New 5s at 103⅛. The sterling exchange market was again unsettled, and a further decline in rates took place, the same considerations that were heretofore influencing the market being still in force. The nominal asking rates were reduced to $4 79 for prime bankers' 60-day sterling, and $4 83 for demand, against $4 81 and $4 85 at the close yesterday. For actual business even lower rates prevailed, and early in the day long sterling sold as low as $4 77, the closing business having been at $4 78. Gold was firm in the early dealings, selling at 116@115⅞@116⅛. In the afternoon, however, the market weakened and the price declined to 115¾, cash, gold, at the same time loaning flat, against 1-32@3-64 at the opening. The market was better supplied with cash gold to-day and most of the loans were made flat to a slight consideration for use. The final sales of gold were at 115⅞. The steam-ship Columbus took out $592,000 gold coin to Havana to-day.

Government bonds were strong and the advance of yesterday was well maintained. The demand continues moderately active. Railroad bonds were without significant change. The principal business was in the Union Pacific issues, which were steady at a fractional decline. Chicago and North-western consolidated were firm and higher, coupon gold bonds selling as high as 83⅜. State bonds were dull.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week ending this date were $5,127,006, against $5,242,000 last week and $3,469,070 the previous week. The total exports since Jan. 1 this year amount to $49,730,332, against $57,601,939 for the corresponding period last year and $53,776,562 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 16, 1875.

Gold receipts	$372,214 05
Gold payments	253,839 72
Gold balance	50,332,703 14
Currency receipts	709,952 28
Currency payments	750,378 38
Currency balance	47,239,697 35
Customs	333,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 16.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. New 5s, Coupon, 1881	115⅛	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	117½	117½
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	119¾	119¾
American Gold	116	115⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4.80	$4.77
N. Y. Central and Hudson	103	*100⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅜	105¾
Pacific Mail	38⅝	38¼
St. Paul Common	35⅞	35½
St. Paul Preferred	56⅞	56½
Western Union	77¼	77⅞
Union Pacific	49¼	48¾
Lake Shore	73½	73½
Toledo and Wabash	13¼	12⅝
North western Common	46	45⅞
North-western Preferred	59	58⅝
Delaware and Lackawanna	111⅜	111⅜
New-Jersey Central	110¾	110½
Panama	114	114
Erie	27	26¾
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅝	27¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	5½	5½
Harlem	130	130⅜

*Ex-dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	100⅞	100⅞	550
Harlem	130⅜	130	300
Erie	27⅛	26¾	4,200
Lake Shore	73¾	73⅜	3,900
Wabash	13¼	12⅝	6,000
North-western	46⅛	45⅝	16,000
North-western preferred	59	58¼	1,110
Rock Island	105⅞	105⅜	3,750
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35⅞	35⅜	3,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	56½	56½	100
Pittsburg	91¾	91¾	305
Del., Lack. & Western	111½	111⅜	130
New-Jersey Central	110½	110½	100
Michigan Central	75	75	100
Illinois Central	102⅝	101	540
Union Pacific	49⅛	48⅛	58,200
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24¼	23¾	800
Ohio and Mississippi	27½	27¼	4,210
Missouri Pacific	49⅛	48¾	100
Western Union	77⅞	77¼	47,960
Atlantic & Pacific preferred	14¼	14¼	100
Pacific Mail	38¾	38⅛	30,527
Quicksilver	32¾	32¾	100
American Express	63⅝	63½	100
Total sales			182,552

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s..	119⅝	119½	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	118⅞	119
6s, 1881, r....	119⅞	120⅛	5-20s, 1867, r....	119½	119¾
6s, 1881, c....	120¾	121	5-20s, 1867, c..	119¾	119⅞
5-20s, 1862, r..	117	...	5-20s, 1868, r....	119½	119¾
5-20s, 1862, c..	117	...	5-20s, 1868, c....	119¾	120
5-20s, 1864, r..	117⅝	117⅞	10-40s, r....	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s, 1864, c..	118	118⅛	10-40s, c....	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s, 1865, r..	118⅞	119⅛	5s, 1881, r....	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, c..	119¾	120	5s, 1881, c....	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	118⅝	118⅞			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $31,000 for interest, and $99,200 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$76,353,000
Gold balances	992,000
Currency balances	1,282,175

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$74,308,186
Currency balances	3,723,519
Gold exchanges	2,301,459
Gold balances	284,220

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	36	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78.	110
Arkansas 6s, F'd	25	N. Y. 6s, G. Reg., '87.	114
Connecticut 6s	105	N. Y. 6s, G. Coup., '87.	114
Georgia 6s	84	N. Y. 6s, G. Loan, '83.	114
Georgia 7s, new bds.	93	N. Y. 6s, G. Loan, '91.	114
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	89	N. Y. 5s, G. Loan, '75.	110
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	84	N. Y. 5s, G. Loan, '76.	110
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.	101	N.C.6s, N.C.R., J.& J.	50
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.	101	N.C.6s, N.C.R.A.& O.	50
Illinois War Loan	101	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, Jan. and July.	37
Kentucky 6s	101		
Louisiana 6s	30	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, April and Oct.	37
La. 6s, new bds	30		
La. 6s, n., Fl'g Dbt..	30	N. C. Sp. T. class 2.	3
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	30	N. C. Sp. T. class 3.	3
La. 6s, Levee bds	29	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75.	29	Ohio 6s, 1886	106
Mich. 6s, '78-9	103	Rhode Island 6s	105
Mich. 6s, '83	103	South Carolina 6s	31
Mich. 7s, '90	105	S. Car. 6s, A. & O.	29
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100½	S. Car. 6s, F. A., '66..	29
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100½	S. Car. 7s of 1888	29
Mo. 6s, due in '77	99	Tennessee 6s, old	65
Mo. 6s, due in '78	99	Tenn. 6s, ex coup	47½
F'd'g bds., due '94-5.	96	Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	64
L. bds. due '81 to '91 in.	97	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., ex c.	47½
Asy. or Univ'y, due '92	95½	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s.	46½
Han. & St.Jo., due '75.	100	Virginia 6s, old	32
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.	107	Va. 6s, con. bonds	59
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.	107¼	Va. 6s, ex mat'd coup.	53⅜
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75.	110	Va. 6s, con., 2d series.	35
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77.	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb.& Susq.1st Bds.	107½	C., P. & A., new bs..	103
Alb. & Susq.2d Bds.	105½	D., M. & T. bds	99
Bost., H. & Erie 1st.	22½	Buff. & Erie, new bs	102
Bur.,C.R.&M.1st7s,g.	47	Buff. & S. L. 7s	102
Chesa.& Ohio 6s, 1st.	42	L. Shore Dividend bs.	101½
Chesa. & Ohio Ex C.	36	L. Shore Con. R., 1st.	99¾
Chic. & Alton Inc	103½	M. & Cincinnati 1st.	103
Joliet & Chic. 1st	108	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902..	103
La. & Mo. 1st Gt'd..	90	M. C. 1st, 8s '82, S.F.	113
St. L., Jacks.& C.1st.	100¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	103
Chi.,Bur.& Q. 8s,1st.	112⅜	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	99½
Chi., B. & Q. Con.7s.	103¾	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	99¾
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	107	N. Y. C. 6s, R. Est..	96
Cen.R.of N. J. 1st, n.	109	N. Y. C. 6s, Subs't'n.	96
Cen.R.of N. J. 1st, C.	105¼	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	101¼
Cen.R.of N. J.Con.C.	108	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	113¾
Am.Dock&Imp'mtB.	101½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	111
Mil.&St.P.1st8s,P.D.	107¼	H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102¼
M.&S.P.1st7 3-10P.D.	90¼	Harlem 1st, 7s, C	111
Mil.&St.P.7s, G.R.D.	80	Harlem 1st, 7s, R	111
Mil.&St.P.1st,LaC.D	85½	North Missouri 1st..	85½
Mil.&St.P. 1st, I.&D.	71	Ohio & Miss., C.S.F.	98
Mil.&St.P.1st,C.&M.	81	Cen. Pac. Gold bs	97¾
Mil.&St.P. 1st, Con.	75	C. P., San Joaq. Br..	87¼
Mil.&St.Paul 2d	81½	C. P. State Aid bs	104½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	101	Western Pacific bs..	89
Chic. & N. W.Int bs.	99	Union Pac. 1st bds..	97
Chic. & N.W.Con.bs.	89¾	Un. Pac. Land G. 7s.	99¾
Chic. & N. W. 1st	96	Un. Pac. Sink. F'd	90⅛
C. & N.W.C. Gold bs.	83⅜	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st..	89⅞
C. & N.W.R.Gold bs.	82½	P.R.of Mo.1st,Car.B.	76½
Galena & Chic. Ex..	105	Pac. 7s guar. by Mo.	101
Galena & Chic. 2d	102¼	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C. 1st.	109
C.,C.C.&I. 1st 7s S.F.	107	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C. 2d.	104½
Del.,Lack. & W. 1st.	103	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	104½
Del. Lack. & W. 2d.	108¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	96
Del.,L. & W. 7s Con.	110⅞	C., C. & Ind. 1st	55¼
Morris & Essex Con.	98	C., C. & Ind. 2d	20
Morris & E. 7s of '71.	105	R., W. & Og. C. 1st..	95½
Erie 1st Extended..	105	St. Louis & I. M. 1st.	84½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	St. Louis & I. M. 2d.	48
Erie 4th 7s, '80	98	Alton & T. H. 1st	104
Long Dock bonds	104	T., P. & War. E.D..	60
B., N. Y. & E. 1st,'77.	87½	T., P. & War. W. D.	50
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	106	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	81⅝
Han. & St.Jo. 8s Con.	82	T. & W.1st,St.L.Div.	62½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct., '75.	103	T. & W. Cons. Conv.	38
Cedar Falls & M.1st.	82½	Han. & Naples 1st	47½
Ind.,Bloom.& W.1st.	33½	Gt. West. 1st, 1888	78½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ ct. 2d.	102¾	Gt. West. 2d, 1893	56
M. So.N.I.S.F.7 ℘ ct.	106⅞	Quin.& Tol. 1st. 1890.	56
Cleve. & Tol. S. F'd.	106	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st.	72
Cleve. & Tol. N. bs.	103	Pekin,Lin.& Dec.1st.	60
Cleve.,P.& Ash.O.bs.	102		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	155	Market	121
American Exchange.	118	Mechanics'	140½
Butchers & Drovers	132	Merchants'	120⅝
Chemical	1600	Merchants' Exch'ge.	101
City	300	Metropolitan	131½
Citizens	125	New-York	128
Commerce	118¼	N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge.	95
Corn Exchange	127	New-York County..	215
First National	200	North America	99
Fourth National	99	Oriental	172
Fulton	160	Pacific	165
German American..	86	Park	140
Gold Exchange	125	People's	140
Greenwich	110	Phenix	98
Grocers	101	Republic	99
Importers & Traders.	195	State of New-York..	112
Irving	127	Tradesmen's	142
Manhattan	148		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 16.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	..
City 6s, New	104⅞	105
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134	134⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅜	55½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	59	59⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63⅞	64
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43¾	44
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20	20⅛
Northern Central Railroad	33¼	34
Lehigh Navigation	49⅞	50
Lehigh Gold Loan	101	..

The Harlem Railroad Company has declared a dividend of *Two ℘ Cent.* on the preferred and common stock, and of the earnings of the City line, payable April 1.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, March 16.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,411 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,916 head, or 348 cars, against 421 cars for the same time last week and 169 cars for the same time last year. The market was dull and slow at ⅛c.@¼c. off; the offerings were generally of inferior quality; 600 head were disposed off. Sales 80 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,074 lb. to 1,154 lb., at $4 70@$5 85; 300 Indiana Steers, ranging from 860 lb. to 1,156 lb., at $4 25@$5 62½; 200 Ohio Steers, ranging from 921 lb. to 1,175 lb., at $5@$6 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 4,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,800 head, against 9,000 head for the same time last week, and 2,600 head for the same time last year; the market was moderately active at strong last week's prices; 2,000 head were disposed of, leaving 8 cars of fair quality to operate with; sales, 965 head Western Sheep, averaging 82, 95, and 121 lb., at $5, $6, and $7 25; 140 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 79, 85, and 95 lb., at $5, $5 75, and $6 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,900 head, against 6,300 head for the same time last week and 8,400 head for the same time last year; the market was dull and dragging; sales, 1,600 head for the week thus far; Yorkers, $7 25@$7 50; Heavy Hogs holding $7 62@$7 87½; four cars of Heavy unsold.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 16.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 778 head. The Cattle trade is almost exclusively in the hands of Watertown dealers. Prices shaded a trifle; sales of choice at $10 50; extra, $9 75@$10 25; first quality, $8 50@$9 50; second quality, $7@$8 25; third quality, $5 25@$6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,516 head. Dealers were not anxious to sell, and prices were unchanged; sales, in lots, at $3@$4 each; extra, $4 25@$7; fancy Sheep, 8c. ℘ lb.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Cattle dull; easier all round; receipts, 3,000 head; shipping grades lower; common, $3@$4; extra, $6 50@$6 85; good to choice Steers, $5 25@$5 90; shipments, 1,300 head. Live Hogs active and higher under a light supply; receipts, 7,000; light, $7 50; common to fancy heavy, $7 25@$8 35, the latter price for one small drove; sales mostly at $7 25@$7 40; shipments, 2,400. Sheep nominally unchanged; few sales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat excited, prices higher and unsettled, closing easier; No. 1 Spring, 96½c.@97c.; No. 2 do., 92½c.@93¼c., spot; 92⅝c. April; 96½c. May; 97½c. June; No. 3 do., 88c.@88⅝c.; Rejected, 80½c.@81c. Corn excited and prices higher, but closed easier; No. 2 Mixed, 66c.@66¼c., spot; 66¼c., bid, April; 72½c., bid May; 71½c. June. Oats advanced and in fair demand; No. 2, 53½c., spot. Rye, demand light, holders firm; No. 2, 98c. Barley in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Spring, $1 03, spot; $1 April. Dressed Hogs active, higher; light, $8@$8 12½; heavy, $8 50@$8 62½. Pork buoyant; unsettled; sales at $19 10@$19 12½, spot or April; $19 40, May; $19 67½@$19 70, June. Lard—Demand light; holders firm; sales at $13 70@$13 75, spot; $13 67½, April; $13 87½@$13 90, May. Bulk Meats in fair demand; advanced; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 10½c.; Short Clear do., 10⅞c., all loose, spot. Whisky, $1 11. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 82,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat was unsettled and higher at 93⅝c., April; 97⅝c., May. Corn easier at 66⅛c.@66¼c., April; 71⅝c.@72c., May. Oats, 53⅝c.@53¾c., April. No call of Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Flour in good demand for low and medium grades of Fall and Spring at unchanged prices. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 10@$1 11, cash; $1 13, May; No. 2 Spring, 90c.@92c. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 64c.@65c., cash; 65½c., April; 68¼c., May. Oats quiet, steady; No. 2, 57c.@58½c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 12. Pork firm at $19 75; mostly held at $20, cash; $19 62½, March; $20, July; Dry-salted Meats very strong; Clear Rib Sides sold at 10¼c. up country; 10½c. here; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c. bid; held higher. Bacon strong; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11½c. Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Lard firmer at 13½c.; generally held at 13¾c. Live Hogs active and firm; supply light; Stockers, $4 50@$5 25; Yorkers, $6@$6 37½; medium to choice Packing, $6 5@$6 50. Cattle in good demand, scarce; medium Native Shippers $5 40@$5 75; common do., $5 10@$5 25; fair through Texans, $4 50; common to medium mixed stock, $3 75@$4 50; native Stockers, $3 75@$4 50. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Petroleum quoted at 14⅛c. for Refined for March; 15c. for late April; 7¼c. for Crude, in bulk, and 10½c. in bbls. Flour less active, but firm; sales 500 bbls., including Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, at $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; High grades, $6 25@$8. Rye Flour unchanged. Wheat commands full figures; sales of Red at $1 22@$1 23; Amber, $1 25@$1 26; White, $1 30@$1 35. Rye sells at 95c. Corn active and strong; sales 10,000 bushels Yellow at 82c.; Mixed, 82c. Oats offered sparingly; sales of White at 68c.@69c. Provisions unchanged; sales of Mess Pork at $19 50. Beef Hams, $18@$23; Smoked Hams, 13c.@13½c.; Pickled do., 10½c.@11½c. Lard, 12½c.@14½c. Whisky firm at $1 15 for Western, in iron-bound bbls. Butter dull; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 31c.@32c.; do. Firsts, 28c.@30c.; Western Extras, 26c.@28c.; do. Firsts, 24c.@25c.; do. Seconds, 21c.@23c.; do. Rolls, Firsts, 24c.@25c. Cheese steady. New-York Fancy, 16½c.@17c. Western, 16¼c.@16¾c. Eggs lower; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 26c.@27c.; Western, 25c.@26c.; Southern, 25c.@26c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 16.—Receipts—7,500 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, all through shipments. Flour dull; small sales at unchanged rates. Wheat in moderate speculative demand for Spring; buyers and sellers apart; asking, $1 10 for No. 2 Milwaukee Club; $1 07 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; new Corn dull and heavy; sales of 6 cars, on the track, at 76c.; Old neglected. Rye held at 98c. for State; no demand except for retail lots. Barley inactive; maltsters are not willing to pay asking rates. Seeds fairly active; sales of 480 bags at last quotations. Oats retailing at 63c. Pork firm at $20 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c. Highwines nominally $1 15.

MILWAUKEE, March 16.—Flour scarce. Wheat nominally steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 95½c.; No. 2, 91¾c., April, 92½c.; May, 96½c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, fresh, 52c. Corn excited and scarce; No. 2 Mixed, in store, fresh, 65½c. Rye easier; No. 1, in store, $1 02½. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, fresh, $1 04; No. 3 do., in store, 85c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $19@$19 25, cash and April; prime Mess, $17; extra prime Pork, $14. Sweet-pickled Hams, 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c., loose; Middles, 10½c.@11½c. Boxed Meats ¼c. higher. Prime Lard—Kettle held at 14¼c.; Steam, 14c. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, March 16.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat a shade easier; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 12½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 15½; Amber Michigan, $1 12½; April, $1 13½; May, $1 16; June, $1 18; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 13; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan, $1 12½; No. 3 Red, $1 08½. Corn dull and declining; High-mixed, 71c.; May, 73½c.; Low-mixed, 70½c. Oats quiet; Michigan, 58½c.; White, 60¾c. Clover-seed nominal. Dressed Hogs, $7 50@$8. Receipts—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 72,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 16.—Flour steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter; $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 17. Corn quiet at 86c.@87c. Barley firm; sales of 7,000 bushels Canada at $1 22½; 2,000 do. on private terms. Corn-meal, $34 for bolted, $33 50 for unbolted, ℘ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $29; Middlings, $31 ℘ ton.

DETROIT, March 16.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet, unchanged. Oats quiet, unchanged. Clover-seed, $6 40@$6 50. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 16.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 31½c. Resin firm at $1 55 for Strained. Crude Turpentine nominal at $1 30 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 25 for Virgin. Tar steady.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, March 16.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 816 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,200 bales; sales, 90 bales; stock, 59,746 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 16.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 883 bales; gross, 1,274 bales; sales, 5,500 bales; stock, 242,907 bales.

GALVESTON, March 16.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 1,054 bales; gross, 1,059 bales; exports coastwise, 1,474 bales; sales, 965 bales; stock, 66,403 bales.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Reynold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MARIE ANTOINETTE—Mme. Adelaide Ristori

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Matinée at 2.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—GREAT TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

ROBINSON HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—LADIES' FAIR—For the benefit of the Children's Aid Society.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No.* 1,257 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from* 8 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

There seem to be lively times ahead in the Legislature. The Governor's Message on the canals is said to be nearly ready, and it is reported to be a document calculated to spread dismay through the ranks of the Canal Ring. Gov. TILDEN has given to the economic side of canal transportation an amount of study which it has received from probably no other man in this State. He has all the preliminary knowledge necessary to enable him to make a searching and thorough exposure of the iniquities of canal management. As a political power in the State, the Canal Ring has been steadfastly opposed to him in the past, and he has certainly nothing but hostility to expect from it in the future. His natural antipathy to administrative corruption will, therefore, be strengthened on this occasion by the dictates of self-interest, and a very sweeping onslaught upon one of the most powerful and extensive strongholds of swindling in the State may naturally be expected.

The Costigan bill is as good as dead. By a majority of four to two the Senate Committee on Cities has resolved to report the bill adversely, and that will certainly be the end of it. For this action the Senate Committee deserves the thanks of the people of this City. The bill was an infamous attempt to place New-York as completely at the mercy of a handful of unscrupulous politicians as it was five years ago, and it is to be hoped that the half dozen bills which have been introduced as riders to this great scheme of political rapacity will meet the same fate. Mr. DORMAN B. EATON appeared before the committee yesterday afternoon, and added another to his many services in the cause of Municipal reform by showing the ruinous consequences likely to follow the enactment of the Costigan bill.

On motion of Commissioner DISBECKER, a very sensible resolution was passed by the Police Board yesterday in regard to the regulation of the procession of the Irish societies to-day. It provides for the formation of a column of fours, which is to move on all streets next the curb-stones on the right-hand side of the line of march, and which is to leave the railroad tracks free for the circulation of cars. This is a very great improvement on the rule, or rather absence of rule, which has been observed in previous years. If, as seems probable, the arrangement can be carried out with good temper and under strict discipline, it will go a long way toward removing the public irritation of which this procession becomes annually the cause. While giving Commissioner DISBECKER credit for this business-like proposal, it is but fair to add that to him also belongs a large share of the praise due to the increased energy and efficiency which has been displayed by the Street-cleaning Bureau during the Winter.

The following is from the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. It helps to show whether we were right or not in expressing the belief that the Adams Express Company was the most active agent in getting the new Postal Tax smuggled through Congress:

"In view of the public indignation at the increase of postage on all third-class mail matter, it is well enough that the public should exactly know who the authors of this smuggling trick were. *The only express company which was actively engaged in lobbying this smuggling through was the Adams Express Company.* They were aided by GARDNER S. HUBBARD, a Boston lawyer, and by magnificent entertainments."

Port Jervis, on the Delaware River, has been regarded so long with solicitude by multitudes of newspaper readers, that there will be a general feeling of relief on learning that the ice-gorge at that place has given way. The mild and melting weather of the past few days has supplemented the labors of sappers and miners, so that the great "jams" of ice have finally been swept by the town without causing the destructive inundation which was feared. Much damage has been done along the course of the stream above and below Port Jervis, but it would appear that the worst is over. To-day will probably show whether any further ruin can result from the breaking up of the ice in the Delaware.

THE LAST OF THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION.

We may now feel tolerably sure that the once threatening *Virginius* question has finally been set at rest. We published yesterday morning a full statement of the agreement between this country and Spain, by which all points remaining in dispute previous to that agreement are definitively settled. The conduct of the Spanish Government at the outset formed the occasion of two different demands on the part of the United States. One was that the *Virginius* should be given up; the other was that a money indemnity should be paid to the families of Americans killed, and to survivors of the captured crew and passengers. The first of these demands was long since complied with. The second has now been assented to. This result, and the way in which it has been brought about, may be regarded with honest pride by the people of the United States. Our Government has gained from Spain everything that the most stringent construction of our rights could require. It has done this without a resort to violence, and without even a direct threat of violence. Dealing with a proud nation, among whom a war with this country would at any moment have been popular, and which was not by any means without cause of irritation against the United States; treating of a question on which international law was so far from clear that some of the ablest of our own students of that law thought that the United States had no case; and surrounded by minor difficulties which we need not stop here to explain, but which were neither few nor trivial, the Government of the United States has brought this vexatious affair to an honorable and satisfactory conclusion. Certainly the Secretary of State, on whom this work has devolved, deserves great credit for the manner in which he has performed it. His correspondence from first to last has shown a clear and thorough appreciation of the case in all its bearings. It has been courteous, and even generous in manner, but has never lacked in clearness, dignity, or firmness.

It is somewhat humiliating to reflect that in the prosecution of the very difficult task which the Secretary of State has just completed, he has been almost incessantly exposed to a great deal of reckless and unjustifiable misrepresentation. If this had been confined to the one paper in New-York with which it originated, it would not have amounted to much, but it has been taken up and repeated by the opposition papers throughout the country. In these papers scarcely a reference has been made to the *Virginius* matter that has not been coupled with a sneer or an insinuation at the expense of the Secretary of State. He has been continually held up as cowardly, imbecile, a subservient instrument in the hands of Spanish diplomatists, and unwilling and unable to assert the rights or sustain the dignity of his country. Time and again the opposition writers have called upon us to see how we were playing second fiddle to England throughout this affair. England, we were told, protected the lives and the rights of her citizens wherever they were threatened. She got all she asked long before we asked for anything. These gentlemen did not pause to reflect that the claim of England was a perfectly simple one and of very moderate extent, while our claims were far more complex, involving points of considerable obscurity, and in the aggregate much more important than that of England. But, apart from these considerations, the clamor raised against Mr. FISH was to the last degree unmerited. It is in reality of no consequence what Mr. FISH may have done, compared with what the English Government has done. His business rested on a very different basis. He has transacted it promptly, successfully, and with great ability. That was all any one had a right to ask. Of that much, we have frequently had assurance. But it made no difference what the facts were. It is part of the *métier* of some journals to attack all men who are in any way connected with the Government—that being their idea, we suppose, of strengthening a Government at home and making it respected abroad. Every newspaper should have stood by the representative of the Government in a case such as this. Instead of that, the Secretary was constantly harassed by hostile criticism at home, where he was justly entitled to look for support. Even the journals which adopted this unjust and unpatriotic course must be somewhat ashamed of themselves, now that the full history of the case is officially made known; for that history shows, among other things, that England, which was pointed out to our Government as a model, has by no means succeeded so well as we have done. The English Government demanded more money than it received; it made a distinction between its white and black subjects; it received the money on condition that it should be accounted for to Spain, and if not claimed by the heirs, returned. Our Government is to receive all it asked for; it was not required to make any discrimination as to its citizens; it is to receive its money in a gross amount to be distributed as it may deem best, and without distinction; and the money to be received is proportionately more than England even demanded, being sufficient to cover loss by detention and imprisonment, and loss of baggage, &c., as well as indemnity in case of deaths. Yet it is a deplorable fact that the sneers and insinuations against our Government have produced an effect which will in many minds be stronger than the true conclusions to be drawn from the narrative. Such incidents as these make the conduct of affairs in a Government like ours a task of extreme difficulty, and they are not calculated to encourage men of high character and adequate experience and ability to enter the service of a thankless public.

THE POST OFFICE AND THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The singular defense which has been put forward in the *World* by the Express Companies of the gross fraud practiced upon the public in the last hours of Congress—namely, that the "Superintendent" of one of these companies is a "close personal friend of President GRANT," and occupies a "very conspicuous residence at the President's favorite watering place of Long Branch"—this defense, we say, does not seem to have allayed the general discontent on the subject. It has, on the contrary, merely given rise to divers unjust and ill-natured comments of the kind hinted at in a letter from "A Publisher," which we print to-day. Does it make this new Postal law any better to know that one of the chief promoters of it "is a close personal friend of President GRANT"? What, indeed, has that to do with the subject? Something, we presume, or the Express Company in question would not have asked the *World* to dwell so strongly on the friendship in question. But down to this moment no "outsider" can see the connection.

The question is one which cannot fail to excite great attention all over the country. The Post Office has been growing more and more useful to the public for years past, and the aim of successive Administrations has been to increase this usefulness at the smallest possible expense to the tax-payer. That postal facilities may occasionally be abused by the transmission of heavy packages through the mails, is very probable; but this is an evil which might be easily cured under the advice of the Postmaster General. The Express Companies, however, would like to shut up the Post Office altogether. They think it interferes with their business—their business being one which they desire to turn into a crushing and remorseless monopoly. "Unless you are willing to send your books and packages through our offices, and at our rates, you shall not send them at all." That is what, in effect, they say to the public. In many respects they fail to do the business well, even after they have secured it. All through the Summer, fruit, provisions, and other packages are stolen in the course of transmission, and no redress is to be obtained from the Express Companies. We are overwhelmed with letters of complaint on this subject as soon as the Summer season fairly opens. And yet, so arrogant and daring have these "bloated corporations" become, that they are now aiming to prevent the people using the Post Office at all, except for the transmission of letters and newspapers—the latter only being taken at the old rates from the newspaper offices themselves. People make a great clamor about the railroad monopoly—but they will soon wake up to the fact that a still more insolent and aggressive monopoly has grown up quietly by the side of it. In fact, the Express Companies in many instances dictate to the railway companies, just as they are trying to overawe and bully the newspapers.

The power already gained by these companies is almost as enormous as their wealth. They can buy as many "organs" as they need, and go to Washington and force any bill through Congress which they happen to desire. Their latest feat of this kind is one of the most infamous ever known. They sent a representative of Adams Express to Washington—not, we presume, the occupant of the "conspicuous residence," &c., &c.—and just before the closing of Congress, a clause was smuggled *into the Appropriation Bill* which enabled them to get the Post Office out of their way as a competitor in at least one branch of their business. There was no time for discussion—no one outside Washington even knew that the clause had been introduced. We believe that the President could not have known of it, notwithstanding the strange and injurious insinuations made by one of the Express Companies through the columns of the *World*. But, in any case, the President could not have defeated the clause without rejecting the entire Appropriation Bill, which would have necessitated the calling of another session immediately. The trick, therefore, was carefully planned, and has been entirely successful.

That it involves a great robbery of the Government as well as of the people will soon be made very manifest. It will cause a great falling off in the receipts of the Government from the Post Office Department. On this point we invite the attention of our readers to the following memorandum which has been handed to us by a respectable publishing firm:

"We are using in our business from $3,000 to $3,500 worth of postage stamps yearly, which amount would be swelled probably to at least $5,000 if we include the postage on letters addressed to us for books by mail.

We expend about $1,200 in postages in extending and maintaining our retail business. The increase in cost of postage in this, together with double postage on mail matter, would prevent us continuing this outlay. We should suffer, in consequence, the loss of a large proportion of our mail orders; the loss we estimate from reliable data to be at least sixty to sixty-five per cent. From the above causes the loss to the Post Office Department would be about $2,000, taking the lowest figures, besides some $700 less postage on account of the falling off in letters received, and our cash receipts would be diminished over $10,000.

We recently went to considerable extra expense in laying the foundation for increased efforts in mailing our catalogues, based on the continuance of the former postal rates. The increase in postage will deprive us of much of the benefit which we should otherwise have derived from this source."

This is one example of the way in which a substantial loss is inflicted upon the Government, and at the same time *both* loss and inconvenience upon a mercantile house. And other instances of the same kind will be found reported to-day in our news columns. A more mischievous measure than this was never passed by Congress. It strikes at the trade of the country, it checks enterprise in many departments of business, it is a tax upon the poor and upon knowledge, and it diminishes the revenue of the Government at the very time when new taxes have been found indispensable. And the measure which accomplishes all this was not openly brought forward, but was smuggled into the Appropriation Bill in the very last moments of Congress, without a word of discussion or inquiry. Finally, when a newspaper protests against it, it is instantly assailed by all the hirelings and self-avowed or convicted libelers that Adams Express Company can bring to its aid. We shall see how much good that course will do, and whether the Express Companies will make any more out of it than TWEED & Co. did when they hired the very same libelers and ruffians a few years ago. We shall not fly in terror just yet, even from the all-powerful "Adams Express Company" and its bravos.

OUR PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER has a record in the past which he is doubtless very desirous that the public should either forget or palliate. He made one fatal mistake in his life, which most men would have been content to expiate in silence and seclusion from public notice. Gen. PORTER is ambitious, however, and has chafed under the necessity of carrying through life with him the stain of disgrace. He wants to be reinstated in his military rank and he is desirous of doing something to convince the public that he is no mere imbecile in the management of men and the control of great enterprises. He has shown in the past an incapacity for obeying orders when obedience was an absolute necessity. Suppose he should try to regain some of his old obstinacy now, that disobedience will be counted a virtue by the public whom he has pledged himself to faithfully serve? He made a fatal blunder in supposing that there was no necessity for being "loyal to JOHN POPE." He will do a great public service by refusing to be "loyal" to JOHN KELLY.

The business of "reorganizing" the Department of Public Works will probably begin in earnest to-day. It is the undoubted right, as well as the imperative duty of Commissioner PORTER, to be guided solely by his own judgment in selecting his subordinates. The Tammany Committee on Patronage have just as much right to dictate to him on that subject as a political caucus would have to designate the place which a brigade should occupy on the field of battle. Commissioner PORTER has some little experience in the conduct of public works, and he has probably some clear ideas about the basis on which a military corps can be organized with a view to cohesion and efficiency. The control of the Department of which he has become the head really involves the organization of a small army, in which strict discipline and direct personal accountability are two of the most essential things to be maintained. If Commissioner PORTER chooses to take his orders from a Ring of trading politicians, his administration is a predestined failure of which he must bear the disgrace. He had better have remained in Jersey than come to New-York to be the mere dummy of the leaders in Tammany Hall. All his chances of improving his reputation depend upon his success in appealing, by a display of courage and ability, to the respectable public sentiment of this community.

It appears from public records that on the 1st of January, when the number of laborers in the Department of Public Works is at its lowest point, there were 2,667 men on its pay-roils. The salaries of this force were, at the rate of over two millions of dollars per annum, distributed as follows:

One Commissioner, receiving	$10,000
192 officers and employes, receiving about	325,000
2,474 day-laborers, receiving about	1,800,000
Total	$2,135,000

In the year 1874 there was paid for labor alone in the Department of Public Works the sum of $1,982,795. For every dollar of this vast expenditure the public ought to have sufficient value. Commissioner PORTER has the chance of seeing that the three thousand men under his command give a fair day's work for a fair day's wages. He has the power to stand between the tax-payers and the loss of at least a million of dollars a year. He will probably find the clerical force of his department somewhat in advance of its requirements, and the force of foremen and inspectors very decidedly so. He can admit a new relay of political bummers to loaf, job, and steal, according to their opportunities, or he can organize his department on the same principle as the manager of a great railroad or the contractor for a great public work would do. He will find the salaries of his immediate subordinates very much in excess of the amount which would be paid for similar services by any private enterprise, and he will find the pay of laborers maintained at a rate fifty per cent. higher than that paid, say, by the contractors for the Fourth avenue improvement. Under such circumstances, he has an excellent chance for showing the people of this City that he possesses qualities with which he is not generally credited. He has a great opportunity for doing something toward the clearing of a tarnished reputation. The public are waiting with some curiosity to see what he will do with it.

THE TYRANT IN DANGER.

That element of our uneasy population which delights to call itself the downtrodden masses has a new grievance. The harrowing circumstances are briefly these: One of the legacies of the defunct Board of Public Works for the District of Columbia was a claim of $75,000 for labor performed. The laborers to whom this amount is due have made demands larger than the gross sum above named. Their claim against the contractors exceeds in amount that of the contractors against the Government. Congress appropriated the money to pay the contractors, and ordered that the money be paid directly to the laborers. These persons were, accordingly, paid the total sum appropriated by Congress, each individual receiving his *pro rata* of the whole amount voted by Congress. Contrary to reasonable expectation, this division of the funds was not satisfactory to the laborers. Some of those disinterested persons who scent anarchy and confusion from afar, stirred up the workmen to a keen sense of the wrongs which the General Government had inflicted upon them. They did not insist upon having a mass-meeting in one of the public parks, to the exclusion of terrified nursemaids and the general public. They did not suggest that the red flag of the Commune should be carried through the streets for the more complete dismay of aged persons; but they suggested that they go and see the President about it. What the President has to do with a Congressional appropriation, disbursed by a Board of Commissioners, does not appear to the ordinary intellect. Indeed, it is not vouchsafed to the ordinary intellect to understand precisely what is required by that class of minds which is known as the downtrodden masses. At any rate, the Washington laborers, some two thousand in number, chiefly of African descent, fragrant with reminiscences of the late civil war, bristling with patent civil rights, and carrying in their pockets the District of Columbia suffrage, (limited,) went to call upon the President.

Now, if these gentlemen had interviewed the President upon the latest Papal bull against the comet, or the precession of the equinoxes, we could understand the pertinency of their errand. Why his opinion or influence in the matter of the disbursement of a Congressional appropriation should be invoked passes comprehension. Approaching the Executive Mansion, a band, hired for the occasion by the starving and downtrodden masses, played "Hail to the Chief." The Chief, it subsequently appeared, would not hail. It was expected that he would come out and say that he was glad to see them, (which he was not,) that he was never in their town before, and that he bade them all good night. He did nothing of the sort. He did not even send out and ask the leaders to come in and take a glass of lemonade and a friendly hand at euchre. On the contrary, one of the myrmidons of our present form of Cæsarism informed the spokesman (who was also attorney) of the colored race that "the President desired to be excused." This announcement was received with unconcealed indignation, and was at once telegraphed to New-York. The newspaper "which is not an organ" at once got out a second edition announcing this high-handed outrage upon the liberties of a long-suffering people, and requesting the Thoughtful Patriot to view it with unfeigned Alarm. And the journal of "Cæsarism" declared that now, at last, all was over with the tyrant. Such is the intelligent and useful work of the press.

We are happy to add that the downtrodden masses were equal to the emergency. The spokesman, who is also attorney, repeated to his gloomy followers the words of the arrogant henchman of the Chief Magistrate, and added, with withering sarcasm: "We will, as law-abiding citizens, acknowledge his mandate and retire." Furthermore, he recited the painful and historical fact that this was "the first time in the history of the Republic that a President had refused to receive the delegated authority of one hundred thousand working men." We like to be exact about these things. We know now that the two thousand were delegates of one hundred thousand working men, who had sat up at night to watch that $75,000 appropriation through Congress. Being law-abiding citizens of the most pronounced variety, they did not proceed to burn the White House and loot the adjacent conservatory. They cried "Hit him again," and marched off with flying colors, the band meantime playing that sterling Democratic tune, "Wearing of the Green." When Mayor WICKHAM to-day, loaded with a bunch of real Irish shamrocks, and wearing ex-Mayor HALL'S old green coat, reviews ST. PATRICK'S procession from the City Hall steps, we hope he will remember that his colored fellow-citizens marched away from the White House to the tune of "Wearing of the Green." They secured none of that oratorical entertainment which they had a right to expect from the President. They were not promised that the Commissioners should be compelled to pay out money which they did not have, under pressure of the Army and Navy of the United States, and an opinion from Attorney General WILLIAMS. The President did not even take out his pocket-book and say of their claim, as DANIEL WEBSTER did of the United States debt, that he would pay it himself. But they went away flinging back from their sable ranks the slogan of the unterrified. Then they held a mass-meeting, and resolved to go and see the Commissioners about it. Curiously enough, that is the very thing they should have done at first.

A MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

At first sight it seems a remarkable result of all our modern medical appliances and inventions, that in certain cases of disease the poorest hovel is a better place for the patient than some of our most elaborate hospitals. It would seem that the presence about the bedside of the friends and relatives of the sick person, however wretched and dirty they may be, is more conducive to his recovery than the most neat and attentive nurses who are strangers. The consciousness to the patient of being alone in a great hospital where disease and death are about him seems peculiarly depressing, especially to an ignorant person. Then there is little doubt that the best of our hospitals, which were constructed some years since, are impregnated with infectious matter, so that certain walls and certain wards give out diseases immediately if patients with critical diseases be placed near them. It was said in the old City Hospital that there were certain wards so poisoned that nothing but burning them down could possibly cleanse them. This is true also of certain portions of Bellevue. No tenement house, no matter how packed with population, in this City, or however dirty, could ever be one-tenth part so dangerous to the sick as some of the clean wards of this hospital. It would seem to be a result of the latest science in this matter that it is impossible to build a many-storied hospital which shall continue for many years free from infection. It is evident that the time is coming in which no grand and permanent building will be constructed for the sick. We shall build light pavilion structures of one or two stories, which can be used a few years, and then taken down.

There is one class of cases in Bellevue Hospital which is peculiarly pitiable, and which has suffered intensely from the infection of that old abode of poisons. It is one which is peculiar to mothers. In all the well-regulated hospitals of Europe it is a rule never to place the maternity cases in wards near which capital operations are performed, or where post-mortem examinations are made. A surgeon, coming from a post-mortem, where, perhaps, a body has been examined filled with the most infectious form of hospital disease, into a maternity-ward, would be almost certain to convey infection, and puerperal fever or erysipelas would be very likely to show itself in the ward. So neglected were these simple conditions in Bellevue that puerperal fever became almost endemic there. In March last the mortality after confinement was at the rate of two deaths to every twelve cases, and in May it rose to two deaths in every five cases. Yet statistics show that in France, among such cases happening at home, the death-rate is one in two hundred and twelve, while in hospital it is one in thirty-two.

During the self-sacrificing labors of that invaluable charity, the "Charities' Aid Association," the ladies addressed a letter to the Commissioners of Charities stating the frightful mortality then existing among these poor women, and pointing out that this was the seventh of the epidemics which had happened in the past sixteen years. They warned the Governors of the hospital that this disease might also spread through the private practice of the City, and thus become almost epidemic. As a result of their humane appeal, twenty-five women in the hospital were transferred to a vacant pavilion attached to the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. The results were remarkable. The twenty-five women all showed evidence of the poison, and one had the fever, but all recovered. This was the beginning of what we hope will be the "Maternity Hospital" on Blackwell's Island. Since then, certain wards in the Charity Hospital are used for this purpose. From June 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875, there were 343 births in this hospital. Only four of the mothers died, or an average of one death in eighty-five. This result is due to the favorable sanitary position of Blackwell's Island, and to the fact that the walls are far less poisoned than those of Bellevue. The Chief of Staff also has forbidden the obstetric physician and his assistants from visiting the "Dead-house," or erysipelas ward. These precautions, thus far, have prevented an epidemic of puerperal fever; but it is manifest that the Charity Hospital is not the place for maternity cases. There should be pavilions erected on that island as a maternity hospital for the poor. The land there is owned by the City; there is plenty of room for such a hospital, and the air is singularly pure and wholesome. The maternity ward should not be brought back to any City hospital. The Board of Apportionment, during the past year, showed a most "penny-wise and pound-foolish" economy in cutting off the small appropriation for putting up pavilions for lying-in-cases on Blackwell's Island. We sincerely trust that the earnest appeal of our benevolent ladies, to provide carefully for their poorer sisters on this healthful island, will be listened to by our City authorities and medical boards.

FISHING IN THE GREAT SOUTH BAY.

The following letter from Recorder Hackett to members of the Legislature will be read with interest by many of our readers:

DEAR SIR: By a communication addressed to me, as President of the South-side Sportsmen's Club, of Islip, Long Island, from Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, of this City, I am informed that a bill is now pending before our Legislature forbidding the use of what is styled "pound nets" in the Great South Bay of Long Island, and the final passage of which is earnestly opposed by a few persons whose business it is to own, control, and use them.

The club which I have the honor to represent owns about 915 acres of land, situated in the town of Islip, Suffolk County, and which lands lie adjacent to the north shore of the waters of the Great South Bay.

The club consists of 100 members, whose names are hereto subjoined, each and all of whom have pecuniary interest in said real property, which is the subject of county and State taxation, and the club has caused to be expended since its formation in 1866 in the purchase of land, in the erection of a club-house, fish preserves, and other erections and improvements, about the sum of $120,000. Besides this taxable property, some of its members in addition own in excess of 5,000 acres of land in Suffolk County, bordering upon the line of the Great South Bay, much of which is highly improved by residences and farms. I have been instructed by the Executive Committee, representing the members of the club, to earnestly protest against the erection, use, or continuance of the pounds in the waters of the Great South Bay, as not only injurious to the club and its members, but also inflicting a great wrong to the pecuniary and other interests of those who reside on Long Island, owning property on the line of the bay, and also those whose habit it is to spend Summer months with their families and friends, enjoying its climate and its bays for health and pleasure.

The members of the club most earnestly and respectfully protest to the honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York against the construction, continuance, or use of the said pound nets or weirs in the waters of the Great South Bay, for the following reasons:

First—That the continuance of pound nets and their use operates against the interests of every man, woman, and child in the Counties of Queens and Suffolk, except only the pecuniary interests of the proprietors and owners of the nets, who, by their daily, nightly, and persistent use of the same, render a vast body of valuable waters tributary to their individual interests, to the disadvantage and injury of all those who have the opportunity to enjoy the rights of fishery by the customary appliances and in the usual ways, and giving free and equal rights to all. As you, gentlemen, are aware, the chief mode of ingress of fish and other marine animals from the sea to the Great South Bay is through and by the inlet opening in from Fire Island, an exceedingly narrow and circumscribed inlet, and through which almost all the fish that enter the bay pass from the sea, in search of shelter, security, food, and last, though not least, spawning beds appropriate for the increase of their species.

The owners of the pounds, with great experience in the ways and habits of the fish, and with thorough knowledge of the waters of the bay, so set their nets and carefully and ingeniously distribute them, that they capture the greater portion of the Spanish mackerel, blue-fish, striped bass, sea bass, sheeps head, mackerel, codfish, weakfish, and all other fish that visit the bay, and thereby directly invade and impair the rights of all the other inhabitants and visitors of Long Island from the chances of fairly sharing the benefit and sport of catching fish by the ordinary appliances of fishing, and also by limiting the means of support of thousands of hard-working men, who make a chief dependence for their families daily support by their fishing in the bay, bartering the excess of their day's catch for the necessaries of life.

The pound-seine men, however, (and fortunately there are not many,) by uses of their continuous miles of nets, despoil the bay of its fish, capture the mass of them as they enter, and cart them off by the ton load to the City of New-York, to the loss and injury of thousands of other persons.

The Long Island cars during the Spring, Summer, and Fall seasons are crowded with pleasure-seekers and those who seek change of air, and many who have been tempted by the attraction of rare good fishing with ordinary appliances in the Great South Bay have discontinued their Summer visits, as the success of the pound fishermen has greatly diminished the amount of fish, and rendered success very precarious. We think that the interests of Long Island farmers, mechanics, tavern-keepers, and all classes of industry, native and to the manor born, would be materially subserved by attracting visitors who would at least double the number of those who now frequent the shores of the Great South Bay in the pursuit of health and sport.

The United States and our own State Government, aware of the very great decrease of fish, are using great efforts to stock our waters with rare fish. One of our honored members, Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, last season caused the club to be presented with about 5,000 salmon of two to three inches in length, which were carefully tended in the club nurseries, and those that shall be reared to sufficient size to be turned out will be permitted to go at large, and following their natural habit should return to their breeding grounds if permitted to do so by the withdrawal of their natural enemy, pound nets.

The club is informed that the bill now pending before the Legislature is now before the Committee on Internal Affairs of the Assembly.

Trusting that it may be your good pleasure to favorably progress the bill, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN K. HACKETT.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MANUFACTURING PUBLIC OPINION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I received last week a closely-printed pamphlet of ninety-two pages entitled *The Case of Henry Ward Beecher*, being the opening speech of Benjamin F. Tracy, counsel for the defendant. I know not who sent it to me. My presumption is that copies of this speech have been printed by the thousand and sent broadcast through the land.

I ask again, What does it mean? Why should this address be printed by itself and thrust upon the public unsolicited? It looks to me very much like an attempt to manufacture capital in favor of the defendant.

No one in the country can desire more than the writer to see Mr. Beecher thoroughly exonerated from the serious charges brought against him; but it is to be hoped, for the sake of truth and justice, that his defense may be conducted on strictly legal principles, without any resort to "ways that are dark or tricks that are vain."

If others have received the pamphlet in question, and can throw any light upon the subject of its circulation, I should be glad to hear from them through these columns. G.

MILFORD, Conn., Tuesday, March 16, 1875.

[This "speech," or statement, has been circulated all over the country by tens of thousands. We were favored with a copy of it last week, although we had no great curiosity to read it over again.]

PROCESSIONS AND PROFANITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

St. Patrick's Day is upon us. The procession is coming. Once more the equilibrium of Gotham is to be shaken by the annual tramp of patriotic pedestrians. But let THE TIMES plead with men not to *swear* about it if they can possibly avoid it.

Seated, on last St. Patrick's Day, in a car that was stopped again and again by the everlasting trail as it stretched across the City, I heard a gentleman utter fearful maledictions against the processionists. I suspect, however, that he was not alone in his bad temper and hot language. Eye flashing, cheek burning, hand waving, voice uplifted—how he did swear! Please speak through THE TIMES to all choleric natures, and urge them to be patient, polite, and by all means to abstain from profanity. How innocent the custom of walking, knee-deep in slush, annually to "do" the City. See the panting, bedraggled hosts, as they plod along, and pity them, and smile if you will, but don't swear. Watch the long lines as they coil themselves around the commerce of the City, and throttle it for a time, but don't swear. See, at least, one ballot fluttering in the hand of every man in the ranks, and although it does not seem likely to drop on your side, don't swear.

Remember that votes are always the most powerful factors in political life, and voters never appear to better advantage than when viewed from the steps of the City Hall. The procession is inevitable, and never is a failure as to its number or its route. But don't swear. PROCESSIONIST.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 16, 1875.

SNOW AND ICE—HOW TO GET RID OF THEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Oblige every householder, as the law already requires, to keep the gutter in front of his residence clear from snow and ice; throw a small quantity of salt on the side of the bank of snow which looks toward the gutter and pavement; thus the snow and ice will be gradually dissolving all night, the gutters will be kept clean and running, and the sewers will be pickled and purified in a very small way at least.

Allow the railroad companies to salt their tracks every night after a fall of snow, but oblige them or the Street-cleaning Department to keep all the sewer culverts free, so that all the melted snow may be swept down into the sewers early every morning by their snow-plows or track-sweepers.

The only injury which can arise from salting the railroad tracks is to the horses' feet and to shoe-leather. The slight increase of chilliness of the air is of no importance: on the contrary, the purification of the air of the streets and sewers by a liberal application of salt cannot be otherwise than beneficial, for salt is one of the best disinfectants.

This plan can be easily carried out in the better parts of the City at very little expense to each house-owner. In the poorer parts of the town, if done at all, it may have to be carried out by the authorities. P. C. I.

THE CITY HALL PARK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can nothing be done to improve the condition of the City Hall Park pavement—or rather the place where the pavement ought to be? Broken and cracked in every direction, full of hollows, which in dry weather are evesores and in wet weather are puddles of muddy water, so uneven and cracked that the snow cannot be properly taken off, even if the disposition were evinced to do so, and made of a pasty compound which will not bear the heat of the sun, it is in every way disgraceful and discreditable, and were the park the grounds of private individuals the same authorities who control the park would visit upon them the severest penalties, or perhaps flag their walk and assess them strongly for it. What is to be done? Cannot the lash of public opinion, so often used in more important matters with good effect, stir our City Fathers to a sense of even common decency in this matter? I am sure that not one of the individuals whose misfortune it is to visit the City Hall but mourns over the decay and general disorder in our park. Every other park is well paved and cleaned, and the spot which needs pavement and cleaning most is neglected. Very respectfully,

ONE WHO CROSSES THE PARK.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 15, 1875.

TROUT-FISHING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the valuable article on "Trout-fishing," published March 15, I think injustice is done to the fishing at Blooming Grove Park by the "knowing ones," who "assert that the fishing is very poor." The Shohold and Taylor's Creek are both on our grounds, and no mention is made of the Blooming Grove stream, which has been restocked.

Many of our members prefer to fish the pools of some rocky woodland stream, with falls, rapids, and foaming cascades, rather than the sluggish streams and stumpy ponds of Long Island.

We fancy that the trout of the cold mountain brooks have a superior flavor.

JOHN AVERY, No. 37 Park row.

B. G. PARK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 16, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mme. Ristori will this evening act in "Marie Antoinette," then to be represented for the first time this season.... Mlle. Coralie Geoffroy benefits by to-night's performance at the Park Theatre.... "The Big Bonanza" is to be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening, as well as at the Fifth Avenue, Mr. Daly's company being numerous enough to enable him to offer two entertainments nightly.... All Messrs. Grau & Chizzola's Havana artists, except Mlle. Aimée, who is due here next week, arrived from Cuba yesterday, by the City of Merida.

ALBANY.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE CANAL RING.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL MESSAGE LOOKED FOR THIS WEEK—A STRONG SUPPORT ANTICIPATED—THE FIFTH AVENUE PAVEMENT MATTER—THE GENERAL INCORPORATION ACT—DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE ON THE SAVINGS BANKS BILL—PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN NEW-YORK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 16, 1875.

There was a dullness and inertia apparent in the legislative proceedings of last night and to-day that is highly suggestive of the advent of Spring and the languid *dolce far niente* feeling which usually accompanies the first few days of warm weather.

There is no reason to suppose, however, that this state of quiescence will be of very great duration, as the preparations for a demonstration on the Canal Ring are being pushed forward with all reasonable energy, so as to admit of sufficient deliberateness to avoid errors and the necessity of disavowals or retractions such as hasty action might involve. It is quite likely that the Governor's Message on the subject will be completed and submitted by Thursday next, and this will set the opposing forces in motion. There is considerable agitation evident among the "Ring" people, inside and outside of the Legislature; but it is refreshing to note the apathy which they affect concerning it when questioned on the subject. They don't know what is meant by a Canal Ring; don't know that there is a Canal Ring; don't know how men can be so silly as to listen to and believe such yarns; don't know what the Governor proposes to do about it; don't believe he means to do anything, or that there is anything to be done; don't know anything, in fact, and don't want to know. It has been said that there is not a score of men in the State who thoroughly understand the canal question, and it is next to useless to try to learn much concerning it; but there is every reason to believe that Gov. Tilden means to try hard to find out for himself evidences of mismanagement and misfeasance on the part of officials, as well as of the rapacity of the contractors' clique, by whom these officials have been for twenty years hampered and befogged, and into whose hands one set of officials after another has been either ignorantly or corruptly playing a game of squander with the public money.

THE NEW CANAL BILL.

The bill now before the Canal Committee, and which it is understood they will shortly report to the House, provides for the establishment of the office of Superintendent of Canals, and relegates the powers heretofore exercised by them to the several Canal Commissioners; also, authorizes them to hire all necessary help and to purchase all materials; creates a paymaster's department, under the control of the Auditor of the Canal Department; makes the Commissioners in charge of divisions responsible for the ordinary care of the canals; instead of having seven or eight contract agents to a district, it has but one, the Commissioner, who, if he be a fit and proper man for the position, may be held fully accountable, and all work done or materials furnished for the Canal Department or under its authority shall be awarded on contract to the party or parties who will do such work or furnish such materials as required for the lowest price, giving adequate security for the proper fulfillment of the contract. The bill further aims to close an avenue prolific of extravagance and fraud by prohibiting the Engineer or the Commissioners from making any change or alteration in any contract during the progress of the work, or the change of any quantity of work, or any increase of quantity. The bill also prohibits the Canal Commissioners from declaring contracts to the lowest bidder, and remits that power to the full Canal Board.

The committee in charge of this bill is composed as follows: Messrs. Page, of Oswego, Chairman; Ransom, of Erie; Alvord, of Onondaga; Cole, of Monroe; Kshinka, of Albany; Hogan, of Seneca; Lillybridge, of Ontario; Miller, of Herkimer, and Davis, of Washington. The five last named of these gentlemen, it is understood, are disposed to report the bill favorably, or for the consideration of the House, and the other four members will probably present an adverse minority report.

THE FIFTH AVENUE PAVEMENT BILL.

The Special Committee charged with the investigation of the alleged tampering with the Fifth Avenue Pavement bill, have, it is understood, prepared a majority report completely exonerating the friends of the bill as well as all the officers of the House from any participation, based on fraudulent or improper motives in the transaction.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The session of the Assembly to-day was wholly occupied with the consideration of three bills in Committee of the Whole, among them Mr. Prince's general law "to provide for the organization and regulation of certain business corporations." The bill was debated at great length but no important modifications of the general features of the bill were made. The bill as amended was reported to the House and recommended for passage.

THE GENERAL SAVINGS BANK BILL.

The proposed general law governing the incorporation of savings banks and the administration of their affairs, occupied the Senate nearly two hours to-day. The principal result of the discussion was the striking from the bill of sections numbered 34 and 36. The first of these sections provided that when loans are made by savings banks upon real estate situated outside of the limits of any city or incorporated village, the estimated value of the premises shall be made exclusive of the buildings thereon, and the second of these two sections limited loans by savings banks upon real estate to property situate in the county in which the bank was located, or in one immediately adjoining. This law is admittedly a most important one, and as it has occupied the Senate during some part of almost every session for a fortnight, and is not yet more than half gone through with, it will be seen that the fullest consideration is being given to each section. One indirect result of this agitation of the subject is the quantity of information which in one shape or another is thrown upon it. One installment was received to-day in the shape of an answer by the Banking Superintendent to a resolution offered by Senator Jacobs asking the amount of deposits unclaimed for ten years or upward which was held by each savings bank in the State. It appears that the popular idea in relation to these deposits is wrong in at least two respects. In the first place they only amount in the aggregate to $854,844 72, or only a small fraction of the sum which it was thought the banks held without any responsibility. And in the second place the curious fact appeared that many of the owners of these ten or twenty-year-old deposits so far from being dead or forgetful were very much alive and perfectly well aware of where their money was; for in the short interval between the offering of Senator Jacobs' resolution and the rendering of the Superintendent's report, large sums of this unclaimed money were drawn from the banks by those who had placed it there. The inference which is unavoidably drawn is very favorable as to the confidence which is felt in the safety and stability of this class of moneyed institutions. It may also be noticed that of this $854,000, $375,000 are held by a single institution, the Bank for Savings in New-York City. The Seaman's Bank for Savings, with $180,465 stands next on the list. The explanation is probably found in the age and the large deposits of these banks.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Senator Fox introduced two bills to-day which make the most sweeping changes in the common school system of New-York City. One of them abolishes the office of Commissioners of Common Schools and the Board of Education, and authorizes the Mayor within five days after the passage of the act to appoint twelve Commissioners of Public Instruction, who shall succeed to all the powers and duties of the Board of Education, and shall hold office for five years, and shall constitute the Department of Public Instruction.

The second bill is very long, and was ordered to be printed. It first divides the City into eight school districts, and then provides that in each of them there shall be elected, on a separate ticket at the general election, three Commissioners of Common Schools, who are to hold office for three years, and are to be so classified that only one goes out of office at the same date. These Commissioners of Common Schools succeed to all the powers and duties of the present Board of Education, and are to have full control of the public schools, subject only to the general statutes of the State. The fifth section of the bill provides for the appointment annually by the Mayor of one School Inspector from each Assembly district. The sixth section provides that the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, shall appoint one Trustee of Common Schools in each ward. These Trustees are to hold office for five years, are to conduct and manage the schools in their respective wards, subject to the limitations prescribed by the Board of Public Education, and are to furnish all needful supplies and make all necessary repairs. The seventh section provides that the terms of office of the present Commissioners of Common Schools shall end the 31st December, 1875, and of the present Trustees and Inspectors at the expiration of ten days from the passage of this act, and their places are to be filled by the officers previously named in this act. The eighth section prescribes residence in the ward or district from which any Commissioner, Trustee, or Inspector is appointed as an essential qualification for holding the office. The ninth section provides for the appointment of teachers only upon written nomination by the Trustees, and upon appointment they are to hold office during good behavior. The twelfth section repeals the law establishing a Nautical school, and the remaining portions of the bill are unimportant except for specifying the details of the plan, of which the principal features are above given.

THE SAVINGS BANK BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE COSTIGAN BILL KILLED—REPORT OF THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—The General Savings Bank bill, as framed in and reported from the Committee on Banks, was under consideration in Committee of the Whole in the Assembly to-night. An amendment offered by Mr. Alvord, providing that no salaried officer of any savings bank shall be a trustee thereof, was adopted. The committee finally progressed the bill, and it was made the special order of business for Thursday evening.

The Senate Committeee on Cities gave a hearing this afternoon to Dorman B. Eaton and Senator Gross on the Costigan bill. To-night the committee agreed to report the bill adversely to-morrow, by a vote of four against two. This settles the fate of the bill.

The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation have received and will submit to the House to-morrow the report of the Commissioners of Emigration, under the resolution of inquiry adopted by the House, and empowering the committee to seek the desired information. They report the total amount of head money received since 1873 as $452,916; the total receipts from all other sources in that period, $136,674. The amount paid out for salaries since 1873 is $210,316. The Commission has at present 142 employes, at salaries ranging from $2,500 to $120 per annum, and the annual disbursement for salaries at present aggregates $87,533. There is now in the Treasury a balance of $1,677, and the Commission has borrowed $200,000 from the Equitable Life Assurance Company, with the approval of the Governor, Controller, and Attorney General. The committee regards the reply as unsatisfactory, and will propound further inquiries in a few days.

TUFTS COLLEGE.

ELECTION OF REV. E. H. CAPEN TO THE PRESIDENCY—SKETCH OF THE NEW PRESIDENT'S CAREER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 16.—Rev. E. H. Capen, of Providence, R. I., was unanimously nominated by the Trustees of Tufts College to-day to the Presidency of that institution, to succeed Rev. Dr. Miner. Ex-Gov. Washburn, of Maine, presided at the Trustees' meeting. The Nominating Committee, consisting of Hon. Richard Frothingham; J. O. Curtis, of Wedford; C. G. Pope, of Somerville; H. B. Metcalf, of Pawtucket, R. I., and Hon. Lucius R. Paige, of Cambridge, reported unanimously in favor of Capen, and the nomination was indorsed by the meeting without a dissenting voice. According to the by-laws of the Board of Trustees, the nomination has to lie over for one week, although in this instance Mr. Capen's election may be considered as certain. This termination of the long-debated question will be hailed with satisfaction by the friends, alumni, and undergraduates of Tufts College. Mr. Capen is a young man, perhaps the youngest of all the College Presidents in this country, being only thirty-three years of age. He is a native of Stoughton, in this State, and graduated at Tufts College in the class of 1860. He was chosen a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1869, and at the same time entered the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated and was admitted to practice. The legal profession becoming distasteful to him, Mr. Capen entered the ministry, and was settled over the Universalist society at Gloucester, where he preached with general acceptance two or three years. The health of his wife compelling him to seek a change in climate, he removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he resided two years, and came thence to Providence, where he has presided over one of the most flourishing societies in New-England. As a graduate of the institution, he is well fitted to comprehend the requirements of the students and the best means of promoting their mental and moral welfare. He is, moreover, a scholarly and cultivated gentleman.

THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY POST OFFICES.

THE ORDER DISCONTINUING THE OFFICES IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT AND MAKING THEM BRANCHES OF THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The following order was issued to-day by the Post Office Department:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.

ORDER.—Discontinue the following-named Post Offices in the State of New-York, viz.: Mott Haven, Morrisania, High Bridge, Tremont, West Farms, Fordham, Spuyten Duyvil, King's Bridge, Riverdale, and Woodlawn.

Establish branch offices as follows:

At Morrisania, to be known as Morrisania.

At Tremont, to be known as Tremont.

At West Farms, to be known as West Farms.

At Fordham, to be known as Fordham.

At Spuyten Duyvil, to be known as Spuyten Duyvil.

At King's Bridge, to be known as King's Bridge.

At Riverdale, to be known as Riverdale.

At Woodlawn, to be known as Woodlawn.

All to be under the jurisdiction of the Postmaster at New-York City, and within the delivery of that office. Allow the Postmaster at New-York City the following sums per annum:

For salaries of clerks to take charge of said branch offices, $3,237; salary of one additional clerk at the Morrisania branch office, $800; for six additional letter-carriers to be employed at Morrisania branch office to serve the localities now supplied by the Mott Haven and High Bridge Post Offices, $4,200.

This order to take effect on the 1st day of April, 1875.

THE HEBREW CHARITY BALL.

The Charity Ball in aid of the different Hebrew societies of this City, took place last night in the Academy of Music. The enterprise was undertaken by the united Hebrew charitable organizations, under the auspices of the Purim Association, assisted by a committee of leading Jewish ladies and gentlemen. The ball was patronized by the leading Hebrew citizens and their families, and was in every respect worthy of the object for which it was given. The Purim Association, which is composed exclusively of the junior members of prominent Jewish families, formerly gave grand masquerade balls, until about seven years since, when receptions in their stead were given at Delmonico's, until the present year. Great care was exercised in the sale of tickets, and as a consequence the company was select and sociable. The generous response of the Jewish citizens showed that the projectors of the ball were not mistaken in their undertaking. The handsome sum of $13,000 was netted by last night's amusement for the support of the Hebrew charities of the City. The company began to arrive shortly after 9 o'clock, and at 10 the boxes and seats surrounding the floor were comfortably filled. The entrée was made at 10:20 to the strains of the "Charity" march, and the floor was about one-half filled at the opening quadrille. By 11 o'clock the floor and boxes were well filled, and presented a decidedly gay appearance.

Among the general company present were Mayor Wickham, Chamberlain Tappan, Rev. Dr. Huebsch, Rev. John Jacobs, Rev. Mr. Sternberger, Tax Commissioner Wheeler, President Lewis, of the Board of Aldermen; Alderman Mehrbach, Judge Daly, Meyer S. Isaacs, Judge Koch, R. L. Solomon, Simon Bache, Judge Dittenhoefer, Julian Nathan, A. J. Kursheedt, A. H. Hummel, Joseph Seligman, Dr. Blumenthal, Judge Joachimsen, and a number of others.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the Trustees of the College of the City of New-York was held in the hall of the Board of Education yesterday, Mr. Neilson presiding. A resolution requesting the Controller to place to the credit of the college $50,000, subject to the usual draft, was adopted, and upon recommendation of the Executive Committee $200 was granted to the Phrenocosmian Society, to help to defray the expenses of its twenty-third anniversary. The Chairman was authorized to receive the $5,000 bequeathed by Ephraim Holbrook to the College Library. City Chamberlain Tappan transmitted a communication to the effect that the Controller had transferred to him the balances due the college—for 1873, $5,205 09; for 1874, $3,028 23. The Chairman and Secretary were authorized to sign the warrants for the unpaid salaries of the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Accountant for 1873 and 1874, to be paid out of the balance of the funds of those years placed with the Chamberlain. The Executive Committee reported the resources of the college for 1874 as follows: Fund provided by the amended act, $150,000; payments, including salaries, repairs, &c., $150,024 94. Before adjourning, a resolution authorizing the Chairman and Secretary to draw warrants in payment of claims for 1874 was adopted. All the teachers of the Public Schools were paid their salaries for February yesterday. The whole amount disbursed was near $220,000.

POSTAL PROHIBITION.

THE MANY EVIL EFFECTS OF THE NEW LAW.

SENATOR HAMLIN TO BE CREDITED WITH ITS PASSAGE—WHO ACTED FOR THE EXPRESS COMPANIES IN WASHINGTON—A GREAT INJURY TO THE BOOK TRADE—CATALOGUES CAN NO LONGER BE SENT BY PUBLISHERS—A CHECK TO THE TRACT SOCIETIES' WORK.

Few acts of Congress have excited so much general dissatisfaction among all classes of the community as that for which the public are indebted to Senator Hamlin, of Maine, and which is known as the new Postal law. The haste with which this enactment was passed and put into operation is regarded as a double hardship, and already thousands of complaints have been made of the unjust operation of the provisions of the bill. However unjust it may have been to the publishing firms, who have been obliged to pay double rates for all transient matter, it has been still more unjust to the public, by whom the bill has been severely criticised, and its author severely censured. The new postal regulations which came into operation on the 1st of January gave general satisfaction, and people were not prepared so soon for a fresh alteration in the scale of charges. Thousands of people in this City are still unaware of the provisions of the new enactment, and only learn of its operation when valuable books and other printed matter forwarded by them have been confiscated in the Post Office for want of sufficient postage. A gentleman stated yesterday to a TIMES reporter that he had lost numbers of periodicals and newspapers since the law was enforced which he cannot possibly replace, and which he would not have parted with for ten times their value. The whole transaction is regarded as calculated to bring the action of Congress into disrepute and to unsettle public confidence in its deliberations, while Mr. Hamlin has been spoken of in terms of the most unmeasured censure. It has been stated upon good authority that a certain lawyer of this City went to Washington in the interests of the express companies, and received a large sum of money to procure the passage of the bill. If Senator Hamlin did not understand the nature of the amendment which he introduced, there can hardly be any excuse for his ignorance, having long been a member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

On Feb. 22, when the Post Office Appropriation bill was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, offered an amendment to the effect that section 8 of the bill, passed June 23, 1874, making appropriations for the services of the Post Office Department and other purposes for the year ending June 30, 1875, be altered by inserting twelve ounces instead of four pounds as the limit for packages sent by mail. He stated that this had been agreed on by the committee. This amendment was generally understood to have been proposed in the interests of certain express companies, whose agents were then known to be lobbying at Washington, and who complained that the mails had been seriously interfering with their business. When the vote was taken on this amendment, out of fifty-five members present, thirty-four voted against it and twenty-one in its favor. This showed the sense of the house to be strongly opposed to any alteration in the previous rates, and yet the amendment introduced by Senator Hamlin, and passed on the last night of the session, is far more objectionable. The amendment proposed by Senator Ramsey had reference only to merchandise, and not to transient mail matter. There was a complete misunderstanding as to the meaning of the amendment introduced by Mr. Hamlin. Even Postmaster-General Jewell, who was in the House at the time, did not understand the bill to apply to anything but the transmission of merchandise by the mails. These circumstances, taken in connection with the passage of the act, have placed its author, Mr. Hamlin, in a very unenviable position before the public.

The worst feature in the bill is that it operates most injuriously upon the poorer classes. For several years past efforts have been made by Congress to disseminate information among the people as the surest means of contributing to the intellectual progress and prosperity of the country. But this enactment has opposed a most effectual barrier against the circulation of useful knowledge among the people. The practice of sending newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed matter through the mails to friends in the country, who are unable to procure them otherwise, has been largely on the increase of late years. Several hundreds of gentlemen in this City have been in the habit of circulating thousands of copies of periodicals, religious pamphlets, and newspapers in the rural districts and in needy parishes in the Western States through the mails, and under the present regulations such a heavy burden has been imposed in the way of postage that there must be a very large falling off in this respect. Most families residing in New-York have been also in the habit of sending the daily newspapers to their friends in the country, after reading them, but under the new law, as it would cost more than the price of the paper to pay the postage, this practice will be discontinued in most cases.

Among the publishing houses the strongest feeling of dissatisfaction prevails. A TIMES reporter visited several of the largest publishing firms in the City yesterday, and everywhere Mr. Hamlin's bill was condemned. One of the most extensive publishing houses in the country regarded the measure as equivalent, almost, to a prohibition on a certain class of publications.

Messrs. Harper Brothers stated that there could be only one feeling entertained by the publishing community in relation to the bill, and that was one of general dissatisfaction. They regarded it as one of those enactments framed in the interests of a class, regardless of the wishes of the entire community for whose welfare Congress should legislate. They pointed out the absurdity of introducing a system of postal regulations which placed the foreign publishers upon a more advantageous footing than the citizens of the United States. A copy of the London *Times* could be mailed from England to San Francisco and carried across the American Continent at a much lower rate than a copy of the Sunday edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES could be delivered to a non-subscriber in Brooklyn or Jersey City. They believed, however, that the new Postal law did not fairly represent the views of Congress, but was one of those pieces of legislation so often slipped through in the last hours of the session. They did not think that Postmaster General Jewell was aware of the full scope of Mr. Hamlin's bill, or he would not have permitted it to become a law without offering it a vigorous resistance.

Mr. George Appleton, of the firm of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., was next visited. He said that the mailing of books was a very large trade with the firm, as they sent parcels to all parts of the country, and in many places the Express Companies could not reach their customers. Under the present high rates it would not pay them to prepay the postage, so that there would be probably a considerable falling off in this portion of the trade. Except where people wanted books very badly they would not pay the extra rates charged for sending them through the post office. The publishers, he said, had been altogether taken by surprise in the passage of the present law, having had no opportunity of bringing their influence to bear against it. He said that the whole of our postal laws had been framed upon the basis of diffusing intelligence and a healthy class of literature among the people for the purpose of increasing the wealth of the community. He considered that it would operate very injuriously against the book trade. The firm, he said, received about 100 orders every day for their trade catalogue, which they had been in the habit of sending post free on application. They had been obliged to issue a circular, on the passage of the present law, informing customers that for the future the postage should be forwarded by those sending for their catalogues. The effect of this would be to prevent large numbers from sending for them, and a decrease in the sale of books would necessarily result. The new law would, therefore, bear heavily against the book trade.

Mr. Sheldon said he thought the present law would operate most injuriously upon a class who were the least able to bear it. He said many people living in New-York and the neighboring cities were in the habit of sending books, newspapers, and periodicals to their poorer friends in the country, who had, in many instances, very little opportunity of procuring such works from any other source, and the effect of the present high rates would be to cause these people to discontinue sending such matter through the mails. No one, he said, would pay as much for the postage of a newspaper as the paper itself cost.

Mr. Houghton, of the publishing firm of Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, said that the effect of the recent change in the postal regulations would be to throw a large amount of business into the hands of the express companies. He considered the Government would lose a large revenue by this change in the rates of postage. He believed it would also have the effect of putting a check upon the diffusion of knowledge among the people.

One of the managers of the American Bible Society said that the present law placed an effectual check upon the circulation of literary works through the mails. He said they had already sent several small packages of books by the express companies which they would send by the mails under the previous arrangement, and he believed the revenues of the Post Office would suffer to a great extent by the operation of the new law. A clergyman who was in the office at the time stated that he sent several thousand copies of religious pamphlets and periodicals by mail to parishes in Western States, where he knew them to be in want of such matter, and that under the present law his liberality would be necessarily curtailed.

The managers of the American Tract Society stated that they were in the habit of sending out annually from $30,000 to $40,000 worth of books and pamphlets to clergymen in poor parishes in the Western States, who were unable to pay for them, and in many instances these districts were not within fifty miles of the nearest express agency. Under the operation of the new law these charitable contributions from the society would be seriously interfered with. Last year they sent out several thousand copies of books and pamphlets to Nebraska, Kansas, and other States, where they could not so conveniently reach the people by any other means as through the mails.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REFORM ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Municipal Reform Association of the Seventh Assembly District, held last night, the following preamble and resolutions in regard to the action of Congress were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The provision in the Postal laws under which pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, hand-bills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books, book-manuscripts, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, sample cards, phonographic paper letter, envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations, of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, cions, and all other matter which may be declared mailable by law, in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, could be sent through the mails for one cent for each two ounces, has proven to be a great convenience to the public; and

Whereas, At the instigation of certain express companies, there was rushed through Congress, during the closing hours of the late session, an amendment to the Postal law doubling the rate of postage thereon, thereby giving the express companies a practical monopoly of the business of carrying packages of this class; and

Whereas, The same Congress partially revived the abuse known as the franking privilege above that of other citizens and the mails are clogged with documentary trash of little or no general interest, and which the public first have to pay for printing, and then for distributing to all points of the country: therefore,

Resolved, That the members of said Congress might have been in better business than in thus curtailing the business privileges of the public for the benefit of express companies, and, secondly, in adding to their own privileges at the public expense.

Resolved, That we will use our best endeavors to secure from the next Congress a repeal of both of said laws.

AN INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I saw with astonishment the defense put forward through the *World* by Adams Express Company of the shameful alterations in the Postal law.

Because a man occupies a "conspicuous residence at the President's favorite watering-place of Long Branch," (to quote the flunkeyish language of the *World*,) is that any reason why he should try to throw upon the President the responsibility for this scandalous job?

Does he mean to insinuate that the President is, or has ever been, interested in Adams Express Company? If he did not mean that, why did the "close personal friend" drag in the name of the President at all? Yours obediently,

A PUBLISHER.

"PATRIOTISM" IS HIS RULING MOTIVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a good deal surprised at the recent attacks, in your editorial columns, on Gen. E. S. Sanford, of the Adams Express Company, on account of the prominent part he has taken in securing the recent amendment to the Postal law. Those who know Mr. Sanford ridicule the idea of interest having had anything to do with his action in this matter, and laugh at the bare supposition of a man whose services to his country during her greatest peril were so eminent tampering with legislators to secure the passage of an iniquitous bill. Mr. Sanford's connection with the Adams Express Company is a mere accidental coincidence. He would have endeavored just as strenuously to secure the change he has if the Adams Express Company had belonged to anyone else. Patriotism, not selfishness, has for years been the ruling passion of Mr. Sanford, and during the war this propensity of his was so well known that he occupied constantly confidential relations with the Government, and claims to have originated and developed several of the most important and successful lines of policy carried out during that period. When any lover of economy in Government beholds his country suffering from a law which enables a person to send a pair of boots from Maine to the furthest territorial military outpost for a few cents by mail, at an actual cost to the Government of hundreds of dollars, what wonder that he desires to stop such gross extravagance with the people's—with *his* money? If more persons possessed the public spirit to spend their time and substance in remedying such abuses, what a country we might have!

It has grown to be altogether too common a thing for the press to ignore patriotic motives in a man who devotes himself to securing measures of public usefulness, especially when such measures are supposed to benefit him directly in some other way. One may give a dinner to the "*Rex Vestibuli*" and members of the Postal Committee in Washington from purely social and convivial reasons. Mr. Sanford may be, and is, a connoisseur in wines and cookery, without being a self-seeker, and on these points, as well as that of story-telling, he and S. W. would naturally gravitate together.

Mr. Sanford did as much for his country as any man during the war. Since he is the chief reliance of Brooklyn for keeping alive and handing down to posterity a large stock of "old Joes," and for cultivating the slowly improving demand for good cookery and judicious eating and drinking, don't condemn him too utterly.

VINDEX.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, March 16, 1875.

CRIMINAL MALPRACTICE.

MRS. ANNIE J. CURTIS THE VICTIM—HER ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT—SHE WAS A MEMBER OF AN UP-TOWN CHOIR.

Last evening Capt. Gunner, of the Eighteenth Precinct, received information from Dr. Robert A. Barry, of No. 233 East Thirteenth street, to the effect that Mrs. Annie J. Curtis, aged twenty-eight, residing at No. 12 Union square, was lying at the point of death from the effects of criminal malpractice. The Captain at once proceeded to the house, where he found Mrs. Curtis sinking rapidly. An investigation was made, which resulted in the arrest of Mr. Benjamin Gregory, of No. 324 West Twenty-third street, and Mrs. Annie J. Ihl, a woman long under the surveillance of the Police, who resides at No. 207 East Forty-ninth street. These parties were arrested by Detective Mallen, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on suspicion. Coroner Croker was informed of the case, and was requested by Capt. Gunner to take the ante-mortem deposition of the dying woman. Accompanied by Dr. MacWhinnie and the prisoners, the Coroner went to Mrs. Curtis' apartments and took her statement. It appears from her deposition that she was a member of the choir of an up-town church, where Mr. Gregory is employed as organist. The latter is about forty years of age, and is a man of family. Mrs. Curtis is a married woman, but her husband has been absent for a number of years in California. For some time past an improper intimacy had existed between Mr. Gregory and Mrs. Curtis, which resulted in the woman finding herself *enciente*. Becoming alarmed at her condition she searched the columns of a morning journal for relief, and was attracted by the advertisement of Mme. Annie J. Ihl. She called on this female quack, who, at her solicitation, performed several operations upon her, which resulted in her severe illness. Her friends, ignorant of what had transpired, alarmed at her sudden and severe illness, called in Dr. Barry, who, speedily discovering her condition and learing from her the treatment she had been subjected to by Mme. Ihl, notified Capt. Gunner. At her bedside last night, in the presence of the Coroner, Mrs. Curtis positively identified Mrs. Ihl as the woman who had operated upon her with instruments. She also stated that Mr. Gregory was the cause of her ruin; but asserted with great vehemence that he was not aware of her condition, or that she had called in the services of Mrs. Ihl. Of this she solemnly asserted Mr. Gregory was entirely ignorant, and had not counseled or advised such a course. In view of this statement, Coroner Croker allowed Mr. Gregory to remain at the bedside of the dying woman in charge of an officer, while Mrs. Ihl was taken to the East Twenty-second street Police Station and locked up for further examination.

At 1 o'clock this morning Mrs. Curtis was still alive, but was sinking fast, and the physicians in attendance stated that she would probably expire before daylight. She is a very beautiful woman, highly accomplished, and is said to be very respectably connected. Capt. Gunner stated that the woman Mrs. Ihl has been engaged in the malpractice business in this City for years past.

A BANK CASHIER SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 16.—In the United States District Court to-day A. J. Hine, formerly Cashier of the Ansonia National Bank, was tried for deceiving the Bank Commissioner by making false statements concerning the bank's account with Henry Clews & Co. He pleaded guilty to the above charge, and a *nolle prosequi* was entered on seven other counts. He was sentenced to five years in the County Jail.

RAILROAD TOPICS.

NEW FREIGHT RATES TO BE ISSUED BY THE TRUNK LINES.

THE SARATOGA COMPACT ABROGATED—CAUSES OF THE REDUCTION—THE NEW RATES COMPARED WITH THE OLD—STATEMENTS PUBLISHED IN MONDAY'S TIMES CONFIRMED.

As foreshadowed in THE TIMES of Monday, the Saratoga compact, so far as the freight tariff is concerned, has been abandoned. This morning the three trunk lines composing the combination will publish their new schedule, which, as will be seen below, is a return to the old rates that existed at the time the compact was made. The new rates, it is understood, are to be adhered to by the Saratoga companies with the same firmness as the old rates are supposed to have been kept, and the combination is still nominally in existence. This change has been brought about by several causes, the first and most important of which was the action taken by Mr. Garrett, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who not only took freight at rates lower than those charged by the Saratoga companies, but refused to publish a tariff, and reserved to himself the right to take freights at whatever rate he pleased. This course necessarily caused confusion among the shippers, who naturally sought the cheapest transportation for their goods, and many of them, although preferring all-rail routes, were induced to ship by the Baltimore and Ohio road on account of the lowness of the rates offered. Others, however, objecting to the water transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio route, which involved an additional handling of the packages in the unloading from the steamer and reshipment on the rail road at Baltimore, forwarded their goods by rail. This class consisted mostly of Western jobbers who did not want the boxes and bales defaced or damaged while in transit. Their reason for this was, that as the goods were sold in the original packages, to be again forwarded further into the interior, it was necessary that they should be in good condition. The Boston rates, too, were below those of New-York. Taking Chicago as a basis, their rates on first-class freight were twenty-five per cent. cheaper, with the others in proportion. This also had to be met, as many classes of goods that could be bought here could also be bought in Boston at the same prices, and to keep business in New-York it was clearly evident that a reduction would have to be made. Besides, the whole condition of affairs was unsatisfactory. Exaggerated accounts of concessions made to shippers were circulated, which the railroad men said made business with them difficult, as they all wanted excessive reductions, which the roads were not prepared to give. The vague rumors, too, of a general war to the knife being about to take place, in which each road would strive to cut the throat of the others, even at the expense of seriously crippling itself, had the effect to induce purchasers to put off buying their goods until it should have taken place. This, of course, caused a certain cessation of travel, and a consequent stagnation of business, which, combined with the unfavorable weather, militated against the general good, and had its corresponding effect on the railroad interests. The following rates, taking Chicago as a basis, are those which will go into operation to-day on the Erie, Pennsylvania Central, and New-York Central Railroads: First-class, 75 cents; second class, 70 cents; third class, 60 cents; fourth class, 45 cents; special, 35 cents; lower class—sugar, coffee, and syrup—30 cents per 100 pounds. The rates to the same point that prevailed under the Saratoga compact were $1, 90 cents, 75 cents, 60 cents, and 45 cents respectively. The Baltimore and Ohio Company has not agreed to keep these rates, still maintains its independence, and its agents here say that they will take freight at less than the tariff quoted above if they feel so disposed.

It having been stated that a number of tickets for Chicago had been offered for sale at $20 each, by ticket agents of the Erie Road, a TIMES reporter yesterday inquired of Mr. Craig, the General Eastern Passenger Agent, regarding the origin of the report. Mr. Craig said that he had heard it so stated, and had inquired into the matter, but could not find out that any of the company's agents had offered to sell tickets below the rates, and that the orders from the company were positive that they should strictly adhere to the regular prices. That tickets might have been offered for sale at the price mentioned he said he could easily believe, for about one year ago, when there was a great deal of competition, tickets to Chicago over the Erie road were sold as low as $16. Many persons invested largely in railroad tickets at that time, in the expectation of a rise, and the tickets which were said to have been offered for sale on Monday night might have been bought then. He said he could not account for it in any other way, as all the tickets sold in the places east of New-York were put at such prices as to preclude the possibility of any gain being made on them by the sale of the coupons for the Western route in this city.

THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

PROPOSED RENEWAL OF THE ROAD—THE PLAN AGREED TO BY THE ENGLISH BONDHOLDERS.

The Detroit and Milwaukee Railway were compelled to default the interest on the November, 1873, and May and November, 1874, coupons owing to depreciation of their equipment and decrease of earnings, the result of ruinous competition with new lines. The floating debt of the company amounts to $587,291, including $103,000 mortgage on the land in Detroit on which the station and machine shops are built. The bonded debt aggregates $7,017,000, of which $2,500,000 is first mortgage, $1,000,000 second mortgage, and $1,005,000 coupon bonds. The Canada Great Western Railway Company propose to the bondholders of the Detroit and Milwaukee Company to advance $1,787,291, of which $587,291 is to pay off the floating debt, and $1,200,000 to renew the line with steel rails and put on new equipment. This advance is to be paid for in new bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Company, at par, provided the bondholders agree as follows: 1. The first, second, and funded Coupon bondholders (holding $4,505,640) to surrender their bonds with interest, at ninety per cent. of par, for new bonds—five per cent. the first year and six per cent. the following years—amounting to $4,055,076. 2. The bonds of 1866 ($110,000) to be surrendered at fifty per cent. of par for new bonds, $55,000. 3. The Stuart-Douglass bonds ($1,702,000) to be surrendered for ten per cent. of par in new bonds, $170,200. 4. The balance of the issue, $1,719,724, to be delivered to the Great Western in consideration of the proposed advance of money: this new mortgage of $6,000,000 to run forty years from Feb. 1, 1875, no foreclosure or other legal proceeding to be taken for any default or delay in paying the interest for the first three years, such arrears, however, if any, remaining a charge upon the earnings. This arrangement being made, the Great Western agrees to lease the Detroit and Milwaukee road and work it at seventy per cent. of the gross earnings, leaving thirty per cent. of the traffic receipts to the bondholders.

The proposed renewal of the road and rolling stock will require the whole of the present year, for which reason the interest on the new debt is put at five per cent. the first year. This total of $6,700,000 of bonded debt, requiring an annual interest payment after 1875 of $410,000, is believed to be the utmost under which the road can live, as, to earn this amount, a gross traffic of $1,350,000 per year will be required; and this the road cannot possibly secure or do unless the proposed improvements are at once made.

Should opposition and delay be encountered, a foreclosure and receivership will be necessary, in which event many years must elapse before the property can be repaired and the floating debt paid off, even under the most favorable circumstances conceivable out of the profits of the business of the Road; and, in the end, there would be a forced sale of the road, and a *pro rata* division of the proceeds. It is understood that the English (majority) bondholders have agreed to this plan.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION IN NEW-ENGLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., March 16.—The consolidation of the Portland and Vermont divisions of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad was to-day authorized by the stockholders. This consolidation places the entire line under the control of one company, and contemplates the negotiation of a mortgage loan of $8,000,000, of which $5,000,000 will be reserved in Trustees' hands to take care of the other indebtedness, the balance to be used in constructing the road through to Montreal, and equipping it. The lease of the Canada line, (the Montreal, Chambly, and Sorel,) has been made for 999 years, and will take effect on the completion of the joint mortgage, so that the opening of the new road from Portland to Montreal may be considered assured.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, March 16.—A special dispatch from Peoria says the incoming train on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad struck a broken rail yesterday afternoon, four miles from Glassford station, throwing the coaches from the track and down an embankment. An infant named Burgess was thrown through one of the car windows and killed. Several other passengers were injured, but no one seriously.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT. CASH ASSETS, $72,446,970 06, DEC. 31, 1874.—THIS COMPANY, THE OLDEST PURELY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION IN THE UNITED STATES, AND THE LARGEST INSTITUTION OF ITS CLASS IN THE WORLD, CONTINUES TO ACCEPT APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE UPON SELECTED LIVES AND TO INVEST ITS FUNDS AS OCCASION OFFERS IN BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY IN THIS CITY AND STATE. APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE MAY BE MADE TO THE COMPANY DIRECT, OR TO ANY OF ITS AGENTS. APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS MAY BE MADE AT ITS OFFICE, WHERE BLANKS WILL BE FURNISHED AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION GIVEN TO APPLICANTS.

BROADWAY AND LIBERTY STREET.

FEB. 20, 1875.—*Advertisement.*

DAILY WITNESS, over 11,000 daily circulation, contains some article worth one cent every day. Sent by mail a month on trial for twenty-five cents. WEEKLY WITNESS, 75,000 circulation, sent on trial a month for ten cents. Samples free.—*Advertisement.*

YOU CAN CURE A SORE THROAT with the help of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good remedy for coughs, and all throat and lung diseases.—*Advertisement.*

E. R. Durkee & Co.'s Salad-Dressing,

A LUXURY AT MODERATE COST.

For meat and vegetable salads, combining in perfection all the requisites of an exceedingly rich and delicious dressing. With it a thoroughly good salad is always assured. Sold by grocers.—*Advertisement.*

A Well Informed Woman

Will stop using cosmetics, and clear her complexion with DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. A few applications will make the skin pure and white. 25 cts.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains:

OUR REPUBLICAN SENATORS AND THEIR VIEWS.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY; LIFE IN CHICAGO.

THE SPANISH WAR AND ITS PROSPECTS.

THE ROMANCE OF THE STAGE.

TURF NOTES; COMING CONTESTS.

ROTATION OF CROPS; WHAT GRAPES TO SELECT; FARMERS' CLUBS.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S TROUBLES.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK AND FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years, with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England. Wholesale Agents, H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York.

Wilbor's Cod Liver-Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, scrofulous humors, and all Consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your Dyeing and Cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island. Offices: 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Daily Witness, over 11,000 Daily Circulation, contains some article worth ONE CENT every day. Sent by mail a month ON TRIAL for twenty-five cents. WEEKLY WITNESS, 75,000 circulation, sent on trial a month for ten cents. Samples free.

Baby Carriage—The Novelty.

Send stamp for Circular to L. P. TIBBALS' toy store, 820 Broadway, third door below 12th st. Repairing done.

Lunborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers.

All kinds of Boots and Shoes at reduced prices. Neat, serviceable shoes for gents, $4. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

Eminent Physicians Recommend WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for throat and lung complaints.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

MARRIED.

SAWYER—BOARDMAN.—On Monday, March 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. G. Wright, FREDERICK A. SAWYER to ALICE C. BOARDMAN, daughter of Andrew Boardman, all of this City.

DIED.

BONNEAU.—At Rye, March 16, MARTHA J., wife of Francis Bonneau, Jr.

Funeral will take place from the house of her father-in-law, No. 131 East 73d st., on Thursday, March 18, at 1 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

BOARDMAN.—On Sunday, 14th inst., PHILIPPINE ANNETTE, wife of Frederick W. Boardman, and daughter of the late William Slosson.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday next, 17th inst., at 10 A. M., at the Church of the Atonement, Madison av. and 28th st.

BOWEN.—On Tuesday, March 16, ALFRED SIDNEY BOWEN, Jr.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 6 Belmont avenue, Jersey City Heights, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday afternoon, March 14, RACHEL LOUISA, daughter of Nathaniel G. and Rachel Bradford.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Divine Paternity, 5th av. and 45th st., at 12 M., Wednesday, March 17, without further notice.

BROWER.—Entered into rest, on Tuesday morning, MARGARET BROWER, daughter of the late Benjamin Brower, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Middle Reformed Church, Harrison st., near Court st., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, 18th inst. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

COLLINS.—On the 12th inst., at the residence of his wife's father, East Williamson, Wayne County, N. Y., JOHN AUDUBON, eldest son of Mr. E. H. Collins, American editorial department of the *Globe*, Toronto, Canada.

DEARBORN.—On the morning of the 16th WM. L. DEARBORN, Resident Engineer of the Fourth Avenue Improvement.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park av. and 34th st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 17th of March, at 4:30 P. M. The family and friends are invited to attend.

COWDREY.—At Passaic, N. J., on Monday, March 15, 1875, Mrs. MARY H. COWDREY, widow of the late David M. Cowdrey, aged 75 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence (as above) on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 3 P. M. Erie cars, foot Chambers st., leave at 1:45 P. M.

DAVIES.—March 15, of pneumonia, THEODORE DAVIES, son of Henry R. and Rebecca W. Davies, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of his parents, No. 35 West 56th st., on Wednesday morning at 9:45 o'clock. His remains will be removed to Fishkill for burial.

DICKINSON.—At Chicago, on Tuesday, March 16, of apoplexy, JOHN B. DICKINSON, of this City, in the 61st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEWES.—On the 13th inst., at Newark, N. J., Mrs. MARY A. HEWES, mother of Joseph L. Hewes, deceased, aged 86 years.

Her funeral will be attended from the residence of her daughter in-law, No. 16 Park place, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HENRY.—On Tuesday, March 16, JAMES F. HENRY, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services on Thursday, 18th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 27 West 30th st. His remains will be taken, on Friday morning, to New-Haven for interment.

HOPPER.—At Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday morning, NATHANIEL HOPPER, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Methodist Church, Katonah Station, on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment. Train from Grand Central Depot at 10:05 A. M.

HYDE.—At No. 83 Penn st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, on Tuesday, March 16, in the 11th year of his age, HENRY CLEVELAND, eldest child of William C. and Eliza L. Hyde.

Burial services will be held at St. Paul's Church, corner of Marcy av. and Penn st., on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

JARVIS.—March 15, JONATHAN JARVIS, aged 82 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.

☞ Washington Lodge No. 21, F. and A. M.; Ancient Chapter No. 21, R. A. M.; Columbia Council No. 1, R. and S. M.; Columbia Commandery No. 1, K. T. Masonic services in the church.

JONES.—On Sunday evening, March 14, MARIA, widow of Robert Jones, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 48 West 28th st., on Wednesday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

LAURIE.—At Hartford, Conn., March 16, JAMES LAURIE.

Funeral at the Allyn House, Hartford, March 18, at 11 o'clock.

MEYER.—On Monday, March 15, JEANNIE S., wife of Henry J. Meyer, of Hastings on the Hudson.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, William Menck, No. 243 West 56th st., on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MYERS.—On Sunday evening, March 14, at Mt. Sinai Hospital, MAX MYERS, in the 47th year of his age, of pneumonia.

Funeral at 2 P. M. Wednesday, 17th, from his late residence, No. 198 Allen st. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Remains will be taken to Cyprus Hill.

REED.—March 16, ABRAHAM J. REED, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 67 Perry st., on Thursday, March 18, at 1:30 o'clock.

STORM.—On Tuesday morning, March 16, SEDLEY FEARING, youngest son of A. D. and Addie Mattison Storm, aged 1 year, 8 months, and 17 days.

Funeral at the residence of his parents in Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, 18th, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Train leaves New-York foot of Chambers st. at 1 P. M.

SMITH.—On Sunday evening, March 14, 1875, WILLIAM SMITH, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 57 St. Mark's place, Wednesday, 17th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

THISTLE.—At West Hoboken, N. J., 14th inst., JOANNA THISTLE, relict of Samuel E. Thistle, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 3 P. M., at the Baptist Church, corner Clinton av. and Serell st., West Hoboken. The remains will be interred in the Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island, Wednesday, 17th. Carriages will be in waiting at Whitehall st. to take the 11 o'clock A. M. boat.

VAN VLIET.—On Sunday, March 14, ABBIE JANE, wife of John B. Van Vliet and daughter of the late Alexander Purdy, of Macedon, N. Y.

Funeral from the Washington Square Reformed Church this day (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Macedon for interment.

WANSER.—On Tuesday, March 16, SAMUEL WANSER, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Greenvale, Long Island, Friday, 19th inst., 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 10 A. M. train from Hunter's Point, (Long Island Railroad,) at Weeks Station.

WEAVER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, March 15, C. FRANK WEAVER, only son of Isaiah J. and Sarah C. Weaver, in the 20th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Levi B. Faron, No. 356 Sackett st., on Thursday, March 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITEHEAD.—On Monday, March 15, ELLA MARIA, child of Rev. J. H. and Helena A. Whitehead, aged 3 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the home of her grandfather, Joseph Whitehead, No. 135 East 38th st., on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 12:30 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS. | A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, held at the office of the company on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1875, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Allwise Ruler of events to remove from our midst by death, after a brief illness, our beloved friend WILLIAM LECONEY, the Vice President of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, we, the Trustees of said company, in testimony of our respect for him, and our appreciation of his character and services, do express our sentiments as follows:

Resolved, In view of the long and faithful services of the deceased as Vice President of this company, commencing with its organization in the year 1855, and terminating only with his death on the 6th of March, 1875, his untiring devotion to its interests, the undoubted integrity and eminent ability he brought to the discharge of his duties with us, his urbanity and kindliness of manner, his generous sympathy and Christian benevolence, as exhibited in his daily work and conversation, we desire to place on record this acknowledgment of our sense of profound grief and personal bereavement at the dispensation of Providence which calls him from us and deprives us of his society and co-operation in the future.

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore this sad event, and would bow submissively "to the will of Him who doeth all things well," we tender to his widow and bereaved family our sympathy in their bereavement in being called to part with a devoted husband, a loving father and a dutiful and affectionate son; but that while we grieve with them at this unexpected loss, we are comforted with them in the belief that our departed friend has gone armed with Christian faith and virtue, and a conscience void of offense toward all men, fully prepared for the great change which will soon overtake us all.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded on our minutes, and that a copy of them be sent to the widow and family of the deceased.

JOHN K. MYERS, President.

THOS. HALE, Secretary.

MASS MEETING

IN FAVOR OF RETAINING INSTRUCTION IN GERMAN IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Will be held

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE

ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Addresses will be made by

Hon. Charles P. Daly.

Hon. Edward Salomon.

Prof. Dr. Felix Adler.

Clark Bell, Esq.

Charles Goepp, Esq.

Ludwig G. M. Lemppert, M. D.

The Committee of Arrangements.

M. ELLINGER, President.

EDMUND GRUNER, Secretary.

HENRY VARLEY, OF LONDON,

will preach THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, and THIS

EVENING at 7:30, in Dr. Burchard's church, 13th st.,

between 6th and 7th avs.

WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting will be held at No. 729 6TH AV., corner 42d st.,

On THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, at 8 O'CLOCK.

Addresses will be made by Wheeler H. Peckham, Fernando Wood, Dwight H. Olmstead, John W. Pirsson, and others. All interested in up-town improvements and rapid transit are invited to attend.

WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, President.

FRANCIS M. JENCKS, Secretary.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, March 18, 19, 20, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

The property of a well-known book collector. Comprising a large assortment of works in the various departments of literature—including many

VERY SCARCE AND IMPORTANT.

Books on exhibition TO-DAY, Wednesday.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 206 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—THIS DAY, at 10:30 o'clock, large sale of household furniture, removed to the store for convenience of sale from two storage warehouses. On THURSDAY, handsome household furniture at the private residence No. 123 East 26th st. Fine parlor and bedroom furniture, mirrors, carpets, &c.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 10 A. M., on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

INDORSED AND PRESCRIBED BY THE LEADING PHYSICIANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY—MILK OF MAGNESIA, as the best preparation known for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, &c. It is peculiarly adapted for children and females. For sale by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA," BY WELS.—Great success of this charming arrangement of Lecocq's popular opera bouffe. 75c.; "Girofle" Waltz, Strauss, 75c.; Galop, 35c.; Lancers, 40c.; "Mme. Angot," Wels, 75c.; Lancers, 40c.; "Du und du" Waltzes, Strauss, 75c.; "Awfully Jolly" Galop, Aronson, 40c.; "Les Rameaux," (Palm Branches,) Faure, 40c.; "Jack's Farewell," 35c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 16, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	37	Spirits Turp., bbls	554
Cotton, bales	2,386	Tar, bbls	32
Cotton-seed, bags	196	Resin, bbls	1,414
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	50	Oil-cake, pks	73
Copper, bbls	32	Pork, pks	873
Dried Fruit, pks	59	Beef, pks	175
Eggs, bbls	882	Cut-meats, pks	1,793
Flour, bbls	11,019	Lard, pks	1,473
Wheat, bushels	20,860	Stearine, pks	137
Corn, bushels	39,400	Butter, pks	3,988
Oats, bushels	17,640	Cheese, pks	4,893
Malt, bushels	3,700	Tallow, pks	27
Grass-seed, bags	537	Lard-oil, bbls	56
Beans, bbls	495	Sugar, bbls	174
Corn-meal, bbls	300	Starch, bxs	822
Corn-meal, bags	960	Tea, half-chests	13
Hops, bales	76	Tobacco, hhds	43
Hides, No	467	Tobacco, bxs, &c	233
Hides, bales	1,298	Whisky, bbls	598
Leather, sides	23,141	Wool, bales	20
Moss, bales	150	Syrup, bbls	290
Lead, pks	245		

COFFEE—Trade has been very dull in the invoice line, with values quoted nominally steady. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 28,058 bags. Sales, 4,541 bags. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16c.@16⅞c.; fair, 16¾c.@17c.; good at 17½c.@17¾c.; prime, 18c.@18¼c., gold, ℔ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@19¼c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19½c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; Ceylon, 19c.@20½c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15¾c.@16¼c. ℔ lb., gold.

COTTON—Has been more freely dealt in, for early delivery, at unchanged quotations. The demand has been almost wholly from spinners and speculators. Exporters have been bidding reservedly. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, of 2,080 bales, (of which 1,114 bales were on last evening,) including 1,340 bales to spinners and 740 bales to speculators. Of the sales 500 bales were to arrive....For forward delivery, the business has been on a very moderate scale, opening more firmly on the reports of light arrivals at the ports, the earlier dealings indicating an improvement of 1-32c.@1-16c. ℔ lb., but subsequently receding under a pressure to sell, which led to a decline of 3-32c. ℔ lb., closing dull. Sales were reported since our last of 13,200 bales, of which 3,500 bales were on last evening, and 9,700 bales to-day, with 2,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with March options closing at 16 11-32c.@16⅜c.; April at 16 27-32c.; May at 16 29-32c.; June at 17 7-32c.@17¼c.; July at 17½c.; August at 17 11-16c.@17 23-32c.; September at 17 3-16c.@17 7-32c.; October at 16 21-32c.@16 23-32c.; November at 16 15-32c.@16½c., and December at 16 7-16c.@16½c. ℔ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,386 bales, of which 740 bales were by railway. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 5,774 bales, against 11,927 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 27,349 bales, against 33,561 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,071,161 bales, against 3,205,675 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 15,942 bales; to the Continent, 18,393 bales. Stock in New-York, 194,400 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 724,443 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15¾	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Middling Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Fair	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—More demand has been noted for low grades of State and Western Flour, chiefly for shipping extras, in lines for the English, West India, and South American markets at a shade firmer rates. Trade and family Extras have been in moderate request, chiefly in a jobbing way, at essentially unaltered rates. The sales since our last have been 18,250 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 50, the latter an extreme; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$4 90, chiefly at $4 65@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 90, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 10@$5 85; Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $5 10@$6 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red, and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 10@$6 50; Western White do., Extras, $5 40@$7 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 10@$7 50; Extra Genesee, $5 25@$6 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 9,700 bbls. shipping stock, mostly Milwaukee, Minnesota, and City Mill product, within our range....Southern Flour has been comparatively quiet on the previous basis as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 825 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 90 for very poor to very good shipping and trade extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected....Rye Flour has been in fair demand within the range of from $4@$5 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 385 bbls., chiefly at $4 80@$5 10 for Superfine, ℔ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate request within the range of $3 50@$4 45 for very poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 85@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 700 bbls., including 200 bbls. Brandywine....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been comparatively quiet at from $1 35@$1 85 ℔ 100 lb....Oatmeal has been slow of sale within the previous range of $7 25@$8 25 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Business in Spring Wheat has been on a restricted scale since our last, and values, which were quoted rather stronger early in the day, closed a shade lower in most instances, though the principal holders were not offering supplies, particularly of prime, with much urgency. Winter Wheat has been quiet, but quoted about steady. The demand for stock of all kinds for shipment has been much less active. Millers have been operating reservedly. Sales have been reported since our last of 129,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 18 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 15½ for prime, in store; $1 17@$1 20 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 18 for strictly prime, in store, closing with the latter rate asking, and $1 17 reported as bid; $1 19@$1 23¼ for ordinary to prime No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 21@$1 23¼ for fair to strictly prime Minnesota car stock, delivered; $1 26½ for extra choice Minnesota do., afloat; $1 15½@$1 18 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 15½, in store; $1 09@$1 22½ for poor to choice ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 21 for very choice No. 2 Green Bay Spring, (16,000 bushels,) to arrive; $1 28@$1 30 for fair to very choice Amber Western; $1 24@$1 27½ for about fair to strictly prime Red Western; $1 28@$1 37 for poor to extra choice White Western, car stock, with most call for this description noted as from City millers....New Corn has been less freely dealt in, and quoted at the close ½c.@1c. a bushel lower, under more liberal offerings of stock. The export inquiry has been comparatively tame. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 74,000 bushels at 85c.@86c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 85½c.@86c. for stock afloat, and closing at about 85½c. for prime; 86c.@86½c. for new Yellow Western; and 86c., in part, for new White do....Old Corn very quiet, and wholly nominal as to price....Rye inactive; quoted at 90c.@95c. ℔ bushel....A much livelier business has been reported in Barley, at decidedly firmer prices. The demand has been almost wholly for the better qualities of Canada West. Sales have been made of 45,600 bushels Canada, including 8,500 bushels Canada West, in store, at $1 30; 10,700 bushels do., afloat, at $1 30; 7,500 bushels prime do., afloat, at $1 32; 9,500 bushels Toronto, in store, at $1 32, and 9,400 bushels Bay Quinte, in store, at $1 32½; also, (rumored,) 9,500 bushels Canada West on private terms, and about 6,500 bushels two to four-rowed State, car stock, reported at $1 10@$1 18 ℔ bushel....Barley Malt quiet, but held rather more firmly....Canada Peas scarce and wanted; quoted at $1 10, in bond....Oats have been comparatively quiet at about steady prices. Prime Chicago stock very scarce. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 36,000 bushels at 66c.@69c. for very poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly 68c. for about good car lots, afloat; 66c.@70c. for very inferior to prime White Western, and 67c.@68c. for Mixed State, odd car lots. ....Hay, Straw, and Feed without change of moment.

MOLASSES—A much better inquiry has been noted for foreign product, mostly on trade account, though, in part, for refining, and prices have been quoted firmer, as a rule, with less urgency on the part of holders to place supplies. Sales have been made of 167 pchs. Havana at 35c.; 549 hhds., 40 tcs., and 36 bbls. new crop Barbados, (three invoices;) 157 hhds. and 4 tcs. new crop Demarara, and 316 hhds. and 30 tcs. Mayaguez, (all taken by the trade,) reported on private terms; an invoice of 131 hhds., 10 tcs., and 6 bbls. new crop Cienfuegos, and another of 383 pchs. and 102 bbls. new crop Barbados, of recent arrival, not yet reported as marketed. The jobbing trade has been fair at full market rates. New crop New-Orleans has been quiet, the very full prices asked for the finer qualities checking business. We quote here: Porto Rico, 40c.@55c.; Barbados, new crop, 42c.@45c.; Demerara, 37½c.@50c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 38c.@45c.; do., Clayed, 37c.@41c.; do., Centrifugal, 32c.@35c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 60c.@75c. for fair to very fancy....Syrups continued in good demand here, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 38c.@70c., the latter for very fancy, and Molasses do., at firm rates. About all the low grade Molasses Syrup available here has been reported as having been purchased within a day or two....Sugar-house Molasses has been in more request on the basis of 31c.@32c. for hhds. and 34c.@35c. for bbls., for new product. Some 2,000 hhds. have been reported as recently purchased at Boston, for distilling purposes.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet on the previous basis of $2 05@$2 10 for Strained to good Strained: sales 150 bbls. at $2 15, delivered; 250 bbls. iron-bound at $2 20, and 320 bbls. No. 2 and No. 1 at $2 20@$2 75 ℔ 280 lb....Tar dull at $2 12½ for Washington, and City Pitch at $2 25 ℔ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in light request, with merchantable quoted at 35½c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—The very full prices claimed for Whale and Sperm have been against free dealings, and the market has been quiet. Linseed has been weak in price, on a restricted call, chiefly for job lots. Lard, Menhaden, Cotton-seed, Red, and Cocoa-nut Oils have been lightly dealt in within our range. More inquiry has been noted for Olive and Paraffine Oils, which have shown more steadiness as to values. We quote: Crude Whale, 67c.@72½c.; Unbleached Whale, 72½c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@77½c.; Crude Sperm, $1 95@$2; Unbleached Sperm, $2 07½@$2 10; Bleached do., $2 12½@$2 15; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 15 for good to choice, and 85c.@$1 for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 60c.; Linseed-oil from 73c.@75c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 10@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 42c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@48c.; Yellow do., 51c.@54c.; White do., 58c.@62c.; Paraffine, 20c.@26c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.; Tallow-oil, 75c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 87½c.@$1 20; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Business has been very quiet, in this line, with values quoted lower; offerings more liberal. ....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7¼c.@7⅜c....Refined, for early delivery, at 14¾c.@14⅞c., here, and 14⅝c. at Philadelphia....Refined, in cases, at 20c.@21c.....City Naphtha at 10c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Business has been quite active in Western Mess Pork, chiefly for export, at a further advance in price, with sales reported of 1,250 bbls. at $20 50@$20 65, closing with $20 50 reported as bid, with Prime Mess quoted at $19, and Extra Prime at $15 50. And for forward delivery, Western Mess, May options, has been in good demand, with sales reported of 4,000 bbls. at $20 50@$20 65, closing at about $20 60; with March options quoted nominally at $20 25@$20 50, and April at $20 30@$20 50.....Dressed Hogs in more request, with City quoted at 9½c., and Western at 9c....Cut Meats have been in brisk demand and held with more firmness, with sales reported of 500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 8c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 11c.@11¼c.; 450 Smoked Shoulders at 9c.; 1,300 Smoked Hams, at 12¾c.@13¼c.; 50 bxs. Bellies, 12 lb., at 10½c.@10⅝c.; 50 bxs. Staffordshire Hams, 18 lb., at 13c.; 250 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders on private terms, quoted at 8c., with Western Dry-salted Hams at 11c.@11½c., and Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 11c.@11½c. And for Boston delivery, 1,000 bxs. Rib Bellies, March and April options, for export, on private terms....Bacon has been inactive and unsettled, the very meagre offerings and high views of holders checking business. Sales have been reported since our last of 100 bxs. City Long Clear at 11c., now quoted at 11½c.; 100 bxs. Western Long Clear, from dock, at 11c., quoted at the close at 11c.@11¼c.; with Western Short Clear at 11½c.@12c., and Long and Short Clear at 11½c.; also 100 bxs. City Cumberland at 10¾c.; 50 bxs. Western Staffordshire at 11½c.; and 300 bxs. various cuts at full market rates....Lard has been in fairly active demand at firmer prices, but closed tamely and about 1-16c. ℔ lb. off the best prices of the day, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 950 tcs. Western Steam at 14⅛c.@14¼c., closing with 14⅛c. as the best bid; 97 tcs. City at 14c.@14⅛c.; with Refined quoted at 14c.@14½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., March option, at 14¼c., closing at 14 3-16c.@14¼c.; 2,000 tcs., April, at 14 3-16c.@14 5-16c., closing with 14 3-16c. bid; 2,000 tcs., May, at 14⅜c.@14 7-16c., closing at 14 5-16c.@14⅜c.; and 250 tcs., June, at 14⅞c. ℔ lb....Beef quiet, within our range. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15@$15 50 for Packed, ℔ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $29@$30 for City Extra do., ℔ tierce. Beef Hams in light demand at $19@$22 for good to choice. ....Butter has been offered with increasing urgency, especially the lower grades, at drooping prices; demand very moderate. Fair to good Western reported as particularly depressed. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 18c.@30c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 30c.@33c. for choice to very fancy do.; 12c.@24c. for poor to choice Western; 14c.@22c. for rolls....Cheese has been in moderately active request, within the previous range. State Factory quoted at 13c.@17c. for fair to very fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 5c.@15½c. ℔ lb....Eggs have been less sought after and quoted weak, within the range of from 29c.@32c. for good to fancy Fresh. Limed stock quoted at 21c.@26c. ℔ dozen.

RICE—Has been quoted steady, with Carolina, ordinary to choice, $6 75@$8; Louisiana, $6@$7 75; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 75@$3; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ℔ 100 lb., on, however, a very moderate inquiry, chiefly in a jobbing way.

SUGARS—Raw have been very quiet and quoted weak, though holders have been generally claiming late figures. Sales to-day have been confined to 242 hhds. Centrifugal at 8 15-16c.; and 350 hhds. refining Cuba at 7¾c.@7 13-16c. And last evening, 220 hhds. damaged Cuba at 6¾c.@7¼c.; and 156 bxs. Mixed lots at 7⅞c.@9⅛c., ℔ lb. We quote fair Refining at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; good do., 7⅞c.@8c.; prime do., 8c.@8⅛c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7¾c.; Melado, 5c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in quite moderate demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.@10½c., Granulated at 10¼c.@10⅜c., A's at 9½c.@9⅝c., and Yellows at 8⅜c.@9⅜c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Firm at 8½c. for prime; sales equal to 110,000 lb....Stearine in active request, with sales reported of 90,000 lb., choice City, for forward delivery, at about 14½c., quoted for early delivery at 14⅝c.@14¾c., with choice Western, in tcs., at 14⅜c., and 80,000 lb. No. 1 on private terms.

TEAS—Business has been without much show of life, and values, in most instances, have been somewhat nominal. Japan offered with reserve. Most other kinds in ample stock. Sales, 350 half-chests Green and 1,600 half chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been attracting less attention, on a generally steady basis as to values. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 150 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 11c.@22c.; 300 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 8½c.@50c.; 52 cases 1873 Ohio at 11c.; 100 cases sundry growths at 7½c.@55c.; and 200 bales Havana at 87½c.@$1 25 ℔ lb. Manufactured stock in rather light request, with Black, common to fine, quoted at 15c.@30c., and Bright, common to fine, at 25c.@60c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 15 ℔ gallon, on sales of 200 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A more satisfactory demand has been reported in the way of berth freights, for early accommodation, chiefly for Grain and Provisions, by the steam lines for English and Continental ports. Grain rates closed stronger. The offerings of Cotton were light. The chartering movement has been somewhat brisker at about late figures. Tonnage for Petroleum has been most sought after. Vessels suited to the Grain trade were in less request. Tonnage for Resin, Sugar, and other general cargoes was inquired for to a moderate extent....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, (in addition to the 1,500 bales mentioned in our last,) 800 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℔ lb., room taken a few days since; and, by steam, 28,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels at 6¼d.@6¾d.; 12,000 bushels, in bags, at 6½d.@7d. ℔ bushel, which latter were the closing figures; 500 bales Hay on private terms, quoted at 40s.; 3,250 pks. Provisions (Bacon and Lard) at 30s. ℔ ton; 300 tcs. do. on private terms; 450 bbls. Apples, also on private terms, quoted at 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; and 300 pks. Seed, on private terms; also, a German bark, hence, with equal to 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum and Lubricating Oil (rumored) on private terms....For London, by sail, equal to 1,000 tons Oil-cake, in bags, on private terms; quoted nominally at 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ℔ bushel, (at which rate the 24,000 bushels mentioned in our last were also engaged.) Also, a British ship, 1,025 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Exeter, a German brig, 190 tons, hence, with about 1,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For Cork and orders, five barks, with (respectively) 4,500, 3,900, 3,500, 3,000, and 2,200 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival, on private terms, with Grain tonnage quoted there at 6s. 6d., and here at 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ℔ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 13,000 bushels Grain (in addition to the 72,000 bushels mentioned in our last) on private terms, quoted at 8d. ℔ bushel, and 300 bxs. Bacon at 35s. ℔ ton. Also a British ship, 1,105 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, privilege of Bremen, at 4s. 1½d.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 630 pks. merchandise on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at 8¼d. ℔ bushel, and 100 pks. Tallow on private terms....For Genoa, an Italian brig, 259 tons, hence, with about 1,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 10½d. ℔ bbl....For Naples, an Italian brig, 244 tons, hence, with about 1,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, and another, 266 tons, hence, with about 1,300 bbls. do. at 4s. 9d. ℔ bbl....For Venice, a British brig, 179 tons, hence, with Resin, reported at $1 ℔ 280 lb....For Yokohama, a British bark, 580 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo, including Petroleum in cases....For Montevideo and orders, a British brig, 382 tons, hence, with Flour, &c., on private terms—quoted nominally at $1 15@$1 40 ℔ bbl., the latter with option extending to the up-river ports....For the south side of Cuba and back to New-York, an American schooner, 300 tons, at 40c. for Sugar, and $4 for Molasses....For the north side of Cuba and back to New-York, an American schooner, 334 tons, at $5 50 for Sugar; another, 265 tons, same voyage and terms; and an American bark, 787 tons, at $5 25 for Sugar.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, March 16, at a Trustees' sale under the direction of Messrs. William B. Astor and Walter Langdon, A. H. Muller & Son sold the valuable property No. 61 Lafayette place, south-west corner of Astor place, embracing a plot of land 94 by 100.10 by 42.1 by 125.6, with large four-story brick house thereon, for $97,500, to O. B. Potter. The first bid made was $60,000, and from this point the price advanced to the sum above stated. The sale was considered a successful one.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 21.8 by 100, on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 228.4 feet west of Sixth avenue, for $23,000, the purchaser being the Globe Insurance Company, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

William Kennelly, also under Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William H. Gardner, Esq., Referee, sold a lot 25.2 by 75, on Sixth avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth street, for $5,550, to Joseph Beasley.

In the matter of the legal sale by James M. Miller of a house with lot on East Forty-seventh street, north side, 300 feet east of Second avenue, the property was not offered, the foreclosure proceedings having been arranged.

E. A. Lawrence & Co. adjourned the sale of property in West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street, west of Ninth avenue, to April 6, and this announcement closed the day's business.

Pooley, Wallace & Co., No. 1,130 Broadway, report having sold at private contract the four-story brick house, 21.9 by 55, with lot one-half the block in depth, No. 42 West Thirty-second street, for $29,000, cash.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Only two sales are noticed for to-day, namely:

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 23.7 by 101, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, ———, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11 on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 196.8 feet east of Fourth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story brick house and plot, No. 61 Lafayette place, s. w. corner of Astor place, plot 94x150.10x42.1x125.6	$97,500

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 four-story brown-stone front house and lot on West 49th st., s. s., 228.4 ft. w. of 6th av.; lot 21.8x100	$23,000

By William Kennelly.

1 lot on 6th av., s. w. corner of 113th st., 25.2x75	$5,550

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 15.

Ashland place, n. s., 22.11 ft. e. of Waverley place, 22.8x86.9; Hannah C., wife of J. S. Antrim, to Amelia Schuster	19,000
Boulevard, n. e. s., 25.5 ft. s. e. of 65th st., 28.11 x72.4; W. Russel to Hilah Anna Russell, 8-14 parts	8,000
Same property; W. Russel to Emma E. and Hilah Anna Russel, 6-14 parts	6,000
Bowery, w. s., 135.2 ft. n. of Broome st., 25x100; R. P. Perrin to P. Stewart, 1-5 part	9,000
Broadway, No. 714, 25x137.6; S. S. Fitch, Jr., to S. S. Fitch, Sr.	100,000
Broome st., n. s., 65.1 ft. w. of Orchard st. 22.7 x75.9; T. Schlorerb to A. Wolf	17,500
Roosevelt st., No. 48, 22.9x100.6x24.11x98.2 to Bowery x3.4; Anna Ehrhardt to J. Dunning	15,800
Same property; J. Dunning to Mary and Amelia Orth	Ex.
Walker st., s. s., 36 ft. e. of Cortlandt alley, 36 x100; University place, w. s., 55.1 ft. n. of 10th st., 21.8x105; J. and L. Seasongood to E. V. and C. E. Loew	175,000
Willett st., w. s., No. 131, 25x50; P. Volkes to J. Motzer	16,000
13th st., n. s., 88 ft. e. of Avenue C, 300x206.6 to 14th st., x300x206.6; W. Hastings, E. Freel, and J. McNamee to G. E. Weed	138,000
18th st., n. s., 211.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 22.6x100, except small gores off s. e. corner, rear; J. W. Salter to Eliza, wife of J. L. Hauray	2,500
21st st., n. s., 109 ft. w. of 9th av., 22x90; H. W. Knapp to Susan A., wife of J. B. Horner	20,000
25th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x98.9; 25th st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x98.9; E. H. Sigler to F. T. Wheeler, W. M. Merrill, and H. L. Flagger	25,000
41st st., s. s., 247.6 ft. e. of 3d av., 22.6x98.9; H. Beck to P. and M. Anthony, ⅓ part	3,000
44th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x100.5; Electa C. Osborne to W. McDermott	14,000
77th st., s. s., 104.4 ft. e. of 1st av., 19.4x102.2; C. P. Buckley, Referee, to G. Dilger	2,350
103d st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d av., 75x100.11; A. Wolff and Mary Wolff, devisee of William Wolff	9,000
131st st., s. s., 168.8 ft. e. of 6th av., 16.8x99.11; J. H. Bird to W. F. Shepard	12,000
135th st., n. s., 306.6 ft. w. of Willis av., 15x100, Morrisania; D. V. P. Rotaling to Margaret, wife of R. H. Trested	11,000
135th st., n. s., 331.6 ft. n. of Willis av., 25x100, Morrisania; Isaac Lewen to Margaret, wife of R. H. Treated	3,000
3d av., w. s., extending from 47th st. to 48th st., 200.10x145; C. E. and E. V. Loew to J. and L. Seasongood	450,000
7th av. s. w. corner of 33d st., 21x60.1; J. Golden to J. Foley	1,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

7th av., w. s., extending from 28th to 29th sts., 197.6x100; W. Remsen to Celia L., wife of M. L. Weston	$9,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Roosevelt st., No. 48, 1 year	$1,200
William st., No. 163, 5 years, per year	3,600
22d st., No. 106 West, 5 years, per year	2,500
1st av., No. 195, store, &c., 5 years, per year	1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 317 West 51st st., built five years ago, and two years ago put in thorough order, frescoed, &c.; furnished complete; carpets by Hyatt, mirrors by Whittemore, furniture by Phelps, Doremus & Co.; gas fixtures by Nicol, Davison & Co., curtains and lambrequins by Kelty; price $28,500; $20,000 may remain; possession April 1, if wanted. Can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL March 25, 1875, 3 P. M., for two four-story dwelling-houses on 62d st., 9th av., and Broadway. No bids received below prices named, $21,000, $17,000. Also, elegant four-story dwelling, No. 308 West 58th st., $35,000; also, lot opposite on 58th st., near Circle, $15,000. Owner reserves right to sell at private sale prior to opening bids. Address WILLIAM BEDELL, Owner, No. 985 8th av.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN WEST 21st st., between 8th and 9th avs., two lots, 50 feet by half the block, with three-story buildings thereon; boilers, engine, and wood-working machinery; will be sold with the buildings or separately. An adjoining lot, 25x130 feet, with buildings, may be had if desired. Apply to the OWNER, No. 325 West 20th st., who will show the premises.

FOR SALE—WILL BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE, the fine high-stoop house No. 584 7th av., at junction with Broadway and 42d st.; all modern improvements; is a very desirable residence, and examination will show, must in a few years, for business purposes, double price now asked; possession. Apply on premises or in furniture store, No. 723 6th av.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, will sell at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, March 24, at 12 o'clock, the valuable three-story and basement high-stoop dwelling, No. 155 Thompson st., 25x46x75. Particulars at No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

THAT SUPERBLY FRESCOED, WELL built, hard-wood-finished house, No. 210 West 59th st., for sale, with mirrors and bronze gas fixtures of great elegance; it contains all modern conveniences and improvements of every kind; would lease for five years or more. Apply to HENRY A. MOTT, No. 71 Broadway.

AN EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE PROPERTY for sale reasonably to close copartnership, with buildings complete for any manufacturing purpose; twenty-four full lots; Avenue C and 14th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st. or No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone house on 47th st., between 5th and Madison avs.; size, 20x60x100; house now being put in thorough order; Goelet lease; price, $27,500. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A MODERATE-sized, beautifully arranged, brown-stone-front house on 50th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; for sale, with or without furniture, or would be exchanged for a well-located house within a few blocks of 23d st. and 6th av. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 49 Lispenard st.

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH modern improvements, in first-class neighborhood, convenient to horse or steam cars, situate in Twenty-third Ward, on high ground; terms reasonable. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania, New-York.

A MOST DESIRABLE NEW HOUSE FOR sale, near 5th av. and south of Central Park.—Four-story brown-stone high-stoop; extension dining-room, butler's pantry, back stairs, separate laundry, cabinet finish; only $40,000. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE,—NEAR AND EAST OF MADISON square, a four-story house, 20 by 60 feet, well built and arranged, and in perfect order. Price, $25,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—NO. 23 WEST 42D ST., OPPOSITE reservoir—Three-term leasehold; ground rent, $300; $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage; price reasonable. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, corner 42d st. and 6th av.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—SEPARATE OR TOgether, near 6th av., on 23d st., three houses, three and four stories; lots adjoining, together, 72 by 100; price low; easy terms. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOT NO. 213 5TH ST., City; splendid location for tenement-house or store; terms, $17,000; $10,000 on mortgage. Address TAYLOR, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FOUND AT LAST.—PERFECT COOKING RANGES that heat the rooms above; economical, durable; warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av. and 23d st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN; 2D AV., NEAR 20TH ST., a high-stoop house; modern improvements; perfect order. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beautiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT,

WITHIN 45 MINUTES OF WALL ST.

To rent low to a first-class tenant, a very desirable country residence at West Farms, three and a half miles from Harlem by Southern Boulevard. House large and in perfect order, with hot and cold water, gas, &c. Eight and a half acres of land, fine garden and lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade, and evergreen trees. Horse-cars run regularly past the gate to and from Harlem, and to the Harlem and Port Chester Railroad Depot is but a few minutes' drive. This property is very desirable for a gentleman's residence, and will be rented for one or more years, as preferred. Apply to owner, THOMAS MINFORD, No. 101 Wall st.

VILLA SITES.

The loveliest scenery within thirty miles of New-York; splendidly situated on Hudson River and on Rockland Lake; pure air, pure water, pure ice, and high ground, with twenty miles of river, lake and mountain in full view, mingled in pictures of marvelous beauty, unequaled anywhere. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 91.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, forty-six acres, large brick mansion, twenty-five rooms; brick stables and carriage-house, farm-house and outbuildings; vineyards, orchards, small fruit, &c., &c.; twenty minutes' walk south-east from centre of city, and just without its limits; beautiful and extensive views, and in line of city improvements. Apply to WINANS & DAVIES, No. 61 Liberty st., room No. 2.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Babylon, Long Island—For sale or to lease; ten acres of land, two-story, French-roof, tower and extension dwelling-house, stables and carriage-house, laundry, ice-house, (containing forty-six tons,) hennery, sheds, cow-houses, fruit and shade trees; four minutes from station; sixteen trains daily; one hour from City. Inquire of owner, E. DODD, No. 3 Bleecker st.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO rent at Ridgewood, N. J., by Erie Railroad.—New and elegant dwelling-house, thirteen rooms, all modern improvements; four acres of land; good fruit and short distance from depot. Apply to GEORGE DOUGLAS, No. 79 Cedar st., New-York, Room No. 13.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—TO LET, A FINE country residence with five or ten acres of land; a fine garden and fruit; one hour from 42d st. depot; a rare chance for a good tenant. For further particulars call at BRANDON & ODELL'S, No. 336 Washington st., or C. H. HOYT, Pleasantville.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—THIRTY MILES from town, near Port Chester, a gentleman's country-seat with two cottages; situation the most desirable on Long Island Sound for health and conveniences of bathing and sailing. WILLETT BRONSON, No. 20 Exchange place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT MILBURN, N. J —One hour by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, two modern houses and grounds; one has stable; high, healthy location, near depot. Apply on premises, or to F., Box No. 443 New-York Post Office.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE, TO LET, or lease—a very nice country house, nearly new, near my residence, where we have neither chills and fever nor mosquitos. J. SMITH DODGE No. 15 West 20th st., New-York.

TO LET AT FLUSHING.—FURNISHED HOUSE, with every convenience, on Sandford av.; fine location; convenient to the three railway stations; garden, stable, &c.; rent, $900. Apply to TUCKER, CARTER & CO., No. 70 South st.

RAVENSWOOD—VILLA ON RIVER BANK.—Stable, grounds, and modern improvements; horse railroad passes grounds; rent low. WM. NELSON, JR., No. 24 Old slip.

TO LET AT SUMMIT, N. J.—A STORE, WITH dwelling attached, suitable for a grocery business; best location in town; opposite the station. Apply to ARCHIBALD GRACIE, opposite the station.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OR FLAT, UNFURnished, consisting of four or five rooms, (with owner preferred,) situated between 15th and 40th sts. and 4th and 9th avs. Address, stating lowest terms to a good tenant, J. K., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT TO RENT A second floor of a house in the Ninth Ward, from May 1. Address, stating location and terms, H. H., Box No. 300 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house by an American family of refinement, (adults); owner may obtain board. Address C. C. CASE, No. 463 West 34th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—RESIDENCE FOR sale.—A four-story stone-front house, three minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry, on Montague place. The house was built for the owner's occupancy, every way complete. Lot 25x100; house 25x58. Apply to J. N. KALLEY, No. 211 Montague place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION. Charles M. Da Costa, Esq., Referee. VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORNER CATHARINE AND CHERRY STS., To be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 23, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.: The two-story brick store and lot Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry st., being the north-east corner of Cherry and Catharine sts., now and for many years occupied by BROOKS BROS.' well-known CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, and being one of the most valuable business corners in the City, having a frontage of forty-five feet on Cherry st. and ninety-eight feet on Catharine st. ALSO, lot and building No. 120 Cherry st., adjoining the store of Brooks Bros. on the east. ALSO, the four-story brick house and lot No. 81 Catharine st., adjoining the above on the north. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Esq., Attorney. Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS. Positive sale to balance partnership accounts. Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st., corner Park av., have determined to sell their several properties, consisting of THREE ELEGANT NEW HOUSES, known as No. 5 West and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st.; also, No. 136 West 27th st., two lots on 10th av., and four lots on East 88th st. This property will be offered at auction, at UPSET PRICES, BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., ON THURSDAY, MARCH 25, unless previously sold at private sale. Pamphlets, containing terms of sale and diagrams of the houses and lots, can be obtained at the houses, their office, or at the auctioneers', No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

GEO. H. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

GEORGE H. SCOTT, NO. 5 1-2 PINE ST., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of owner, the following property:

FIFTH AVENUE—No. 72 north-west corner 13th st., known as the Lenox House, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 51.6x60x100.

TWENTY-FIRST STREET—No. 425, opposite Theological Seminary, four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 22x70x104.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET—No. 75, north-west corner 4th av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x55x100.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET—Nos. 71 and 73, adjoining, four story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, each 19x55x100.

Maps and circulars, with full particulars, at the office of the auctioneer, and of Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler, Attorneys, No. 29 Wall st.

RARE CHANCE.—A FINE RESIDENCE AT CATSkill, N. Y., to be sold at auction. Being about to engage in business elsewhere, I will sell my dwelling and grounds at Catskill, at public auction, on Tuesday, March 23, at the Irving House, in said village; the house is two-story and attic frame filled in with brick; the grounds, 150x200 feet; the location and surroundings are all that can be desired; a fine conservatory, beautiful lawn, shade trees, and a variety of fruit. For particulars address F. J. MASTEN, Catskill, N. Y., or CORNISH & CONGDON, 175 Broadway, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED RESIDENCES TO LET, in choice locations. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, NO. 483 West 22d st. No. 170 Bleecker st. (hotel) and No. 115 Bleecker st. Apply to Alexander T. Stewart's Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12:30 and 3 P. M.

A FINE RESIDENCE IN 55TH ST., BEtween 5th and Madison avs.—To let, furnished or unfurnished, to a responsible party; four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house; finished in hard wood; large mirrors, &c. For particulars address W. M. DUFF, No. 54 Worth st.

APRIL LIST, REDUCED RENTS.—HOUSES, furnished and unfurnished, on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st. Mailed free. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THE WHOLE OF No. 119 East 12th st., between 3d and 4th avs., (except the parlor floor,) consisting of eleven rooms and basement, all in good order; terms moderate to an eligible tenant.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN West 51st st., very near 5th av.; four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop, twenty-two feet front, rent only $2,900. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN Lexington av., near 31st st.; three-story, high-stoop, fine order and most desirable; rent $1,700. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

A TWO-STORY, ATTIC, AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 24 Leroy st., to let to a single family only; in good order and lately painted. G. W. CHURCH, No. 95 Fulton st.

TO RENT—NO. 169 EAST 82D ST., NEAR LEXington av., three-story high-stoop brown-stone twenty-foot house, $1,200, with extra lot. COMEY & CO., No. 538 Broadway.

A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE TO LET TO A responsible party in 31st st., between Lexington and 4th avs., conveniently arranged. Apply to owner, No. 109 East 26th st.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, PLEASANTLY located, will be rented to a small family cheap. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 2 EAST 34TH ST. to a small private family, possession May 1. Apply to MITCHELLS & A. B. CRANE, No. 92 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 405 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24th and 25th sts., west side. Inquire at No. 173 Waverley place, near Perry st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 56x90. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—A HOUSE AND LARGE GARDEN, CORner 5th av. and 132d st. For terms apply at No. 285 5th av., before 10 A. M.

TO LET—HOUSE 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. Apply to JOHNWARREN & SON, 58 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES

TO LET

IN THE

DREXEL BUILDING,

BROAD AND WALL STS.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET—NO. 55 CHAMBERS ST., RUNNING through to Reade st., one door from Broadway; store and basement of No. 18 Mercer st., and Nos. 48 and 50 Duane st.; No. 764 Broadway (new) and No. 143 East 8th st., suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to Alexander T. Stewart's Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12:30 and 3 P. M.

TO RENT.—AS IT IS, OR WILL BE PUT IN ORDER and altered to suit a tenant—the very desirable premises, No. 838 Broadway, with a convenient rear entrance on 13th st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS IN THE DEsirable building No. 116 Fulton st.; good light, well finished, and adapted for store or light manufacturing purposes; will rent singly or together. Apply to JOSEPH SHARDLOW, on premises.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HOUSE; BROWN STONE, furnished, to small family; the owner and wife would board on account of rent; west side, near Central Park. Address WEST SIDE, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

TO LET—SPACIOUS SUITES OF OFFICES IN THE fire-proof building of the Continental National Bank, suitable for railroads, insurance companies, lawyers, &c., at reduced rents. Apply in bank.

A CORNER STORE TO LET ON 8TH AV., WEST SIDE. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 446, 448, 450 Water st.; will be let singly or together, and altered to suit tenant. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

TO RENT ON TERMS SUITABLE TO THE TIMES—A factory in perfect order, with warerooms, large yard, steam engine, and elevator. Inquire at No. 400 East 23d st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT (TWO) LARGE STORES, plate-glass windows, and basements, Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton st., lately occupied by Rudolph.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 100 WILLIAM ST. APPLY to WM. H. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., families select servants for all capacities, and all nations, male and females.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is clean and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care of silver, glass, &c.; is very willing and well-tempered; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh Protestant young woman; is a thorough chamber-maid and a good waitress; competent in either capacity; can do plain sewing; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat and tidy, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY an industrious, neat young girl; understands the care of children; has City references; City or country; wears print dresses, and is obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 460 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART YOUNG chamber-maid and waitress, with good City references; either in City or country. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and sewing, or waiting. Address E. N., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and sewing; understands embroidering; best City references. Call at No. 488 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GOOD Protestant American girls, with first-rate City references; one is an excellent cook, &c., and one is a thorough chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-worker; City or country; together or separate. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, WASHING, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUStrious girl, as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work; will be found a reliable, economical, and respectful servant; good cook and first-class laundress; references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a highly respectable young woman; is a good family cook; a good bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS good cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to do the coarse washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 629 Hudson st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, &c.; also, first-class bread and biscuit; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-experienced young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuit, &c., in best style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, RESPECTABLE AMERIcan woman to do the cooking of a private family, hotel, or boarding-house; understands all kinds of cooking; is obliging and economical; City or country; best reference. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; IS ABLE TO take the place of a man; is an excellent French cook; is equally good in Spanish, English, and American cooking; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bougrand's French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WELSH PROTESTANT cook, where a kitchen-maid will be had; Newport preferred; has excellent testimonials, and any one can see ladies for her. Call or address No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and good baker and to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 154 West 18th st., rear house, Room No. 5.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO COOKing, washing, and ironing in a private family. Call at No. 10 Elizabeth st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good reference. Apply at No. 659 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—SUPERIOR CUTTER AND A thorough French fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks; will give the newest styles of the season; understands trimming, and will guarantee a perfect fit; will go by the day or week. Call at No. 403 10th av., one flight up, over butcher store.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day. Call at No. 352 West 39th st.

GERMAN DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE engagements to go out by the day in private families; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly. Call or address No. 612 3d av.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, A position as governess or companion; City or country. Call Wednesday and Thursday at No. 526 5th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman, or would go as cook, washer and ironer; is thoroughly competent, and has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—OR TO TAKE CARE OF A row of buildings; best City reference. Address L. C. M., No. 189 Rivington st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; speaks some English; best references. Address F. Voss, No. 259 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; good City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN lady's maid who speaks French and English, dresses hair, and makes dresses; has good references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as lady's maid; understands all about dress-making; best of City reference. Call or address No. 223 West 31st st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant girl, in a respectable family. Apply at present employer's, No. 370 5th av.

LAUNDRESS, OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a young woman; would like a place in a private family, either as laundress, or cook, or both; is an excellent cook; makes good bread; is a superior laundress; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress or chambermaid and fine washer, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 230 East 46th st., top floor, back room.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A STEADY, competent young girl, who is very kind and careful with children; is also a nice family seamstress; can operate on sewing machine; has her own if required; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from birth; is a good sewer by hand or machine; has two and a half years' City reference from last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, NEWLY ARrived; speaks good French; can do plain sewing, or would assist in any other work; is very obliging and willing. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse to young children; is quite competent to instruct them as they grow older to sew, or make herself otherwise useful; no objections to the country. Address M. T., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE OR CHAMber-maid, or chamber-work and waiting; country preferred; City reference given. Call or address No. 230 East 46th st., top floor front.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE in a hospital; has had seven years' experience as such; recommended by the first doctors in the City. Call or address No. 245 East 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT INfant's nurse, who will take grown children, as well as sew. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, MIDDLE-AGED, as nurse to a child; best City references. Call at No. 125 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—CAN CUT AND FIT LADIES' AND children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City or country; would be willing to make herself useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 246 East 57th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and assist with chamber-work; can cut and fit; good operator and embroiderer; good reference. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., front basement.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker; would also like to act as lady's maid; first-class City reference. Call at University Hotel, No. 27 Waverley place.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR, to go out by the day in private families; understands family sewing, baby and children's clothing. Apply at No. 251 East 35th st.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do up-stairs work and sewing or waiting. Address N. N., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A TIDY YOUNG GIRL; IS AN experienced waitress, neat and careful; can also take a place as parlor or chamber-maid; can furnish good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, TAKing the place of a man, with good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bougrand's French Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—WASHING FOR GENTLEMEN OR families, offices to clean and care for or take charge of, by a respectable colored woman; good references. Mrs. Chubs, No. 15 Cornelia st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, with no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good groom and careful driver; sober and perfectly trustworthy; has seven years' City reference from one gentleman. Address M. D., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived eight and a half years in one place, and has an excellent record for sobriety, honesty and careful driving during the last twelve years. Call or address J. H., No. 1,013 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT man, who thoroughly understands his business, the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom, and good, steady driver; no objection to be generally useful; highly recommended. Address, L. or Coachman, No. 20 East 4th st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a first-class driver of twelve years' experience in this country; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference, if required. Address M. A., No. 21 Jay st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THORoughly understands the care and management of horses carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived three years in last place; best City and country references. Address J. M., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT single man; understands the business in all its branches, and can produce the very best of City references from last employer; or, would take care of a gentleman's road team. Address W. D., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By an Englishman; married, no incumbrance; can milk; will take charge of a gentleman's place; refers to present employer for capability and trust; will be disengaged April 3. Address H. B., Box No. 262, Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; experienced, and in all respects competent; young, unmarried, Protestant; familiar with New-York and Brooklyn; can recommend him highly for past year. Call on H., No. 146 West 31st st., private stable.

COACHMAN—GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE, with good references for honesty, sobriety, and capability; is strong, willing, tidy, and of good habits; wages moderate. To be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.; Maurice Lindguist, proprietor.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN SPEAKING English as first-class coachman; is a thorough and careful driver in every respect; sober and industrious; excellent City reference. Address A. L. B., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, no children, as coachman; no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging; can come well recommended, and understands his duties perfectly. Call or address J. R., No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man, who is thoroughly experienced and highly recommended; understands gardening; can milk; lived seven years in last situation. Address B., No. 33 West 41st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO is disengaged on account of gentleman selling out; sober and industrious; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address J. B., No. 644 6th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, MARRIED, careful and stylish driver, and groom of long experience; willing and obliging; City or country; best City references. Address D. C., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, NO family; understands his business thoroughly; City or country, country preferred; excellent reference from last employer. Address D. M., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MARried man, who thoroughly understands the proper treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; willing to make himself generally useful; best reference. Address M. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—ENGLISH; JUST ARRIVED; FIRST-rate driver; good references; single. Apply or address J. B., at Norton's, No. 3 Whitehall st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WILLing and obliging; best of City reference. Call or address H. L., No. 32 East 40th st.

FARMER—DAIRY AND POULTRY.—BY AN experienced American Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-three years, no children, from Dutchess County, N. Y.; man understands all branches of farming, dairy work, stock, machinery, cropping, &c.; has been fifteen years on one farm; wife will make butter and raise poultry, if required; best testimonials. Can be seen by applying at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

FARMER.—WANTS TO TAKE CHARGE OF A farm; American, single. Address A. D. B., No. 134 East 47th st.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man without family, to take charge of a gentleman's place, where there are green-houses, &c.; has ten years' experience in gardening, and understands all its branches; is willing to work, and wishes nothing else but the entire charge of a first-class place; no objection to go South or West; good references. Address P., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROUGHly understands the business; greenhouse, graperies, vegetables, and flowers; married, no family; would take charge of a farm in connection; wife would assist in washing or take care of poultry; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its departments; seventeen years' experience; has filled first-class places in Europe and this country; understands laying out and making improvements; best references as to ability. Address T. R., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN CAN HIGHLY recommend a Protestant married man who has lived with him for over three years; he is an honest, reliable man; understands vegetable and flower gardening, greenhouses, and the care of stock, &c. Address Honesty, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTEStant; understands perfectly the raising of all kinds of vegetables, pruning and culture of grapes, fruits, &c.; eighteen years in the above practice; six years' reference from last employer. Address IRVINE, for three days, No. 634 3d av., between 40th and 41st sts.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT married man, no family; is experienced in green-house, grapery, lawns, fruits, vegetables of all kinds, and accustomed to having charge of men; City references. Address for three days, Gardener, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE WITH THE HIGHest testimonials; is a man of many years' experience; understands hot and green houses, graperies, and flowers; he speaks good English; refers to families in City. Can be seen at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL gardener; married, no children; understands the care of green-house and graperies, fruit and vegetable gardening in all its branches; best of references. Address T. Cox, at Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—OF EXTENSIVE PRACTICE; IS master of every branch connected with the profession; is strictly sober, hard-working, and industrious; can produce the best of testimonials. Address or apply to R. T., seed store, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, fruit and vegetable gardening in all its branches; best of references. Address T. Cox, at Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; married, without family; seven years' reference from last employer. Those requiring a good man may call on or address Sterling, at Messrs. Henderson & Co.'s, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A GERMAN WITH wife; himself as plain gardener, and to take care of horses and cows, &c.; the wife as cook, washer, ironer, and any kind of house-work. Inquire at No. 29 Park street, with Mr. Fisher.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, SINGLE; THORoughly acquainted with every branch of his profession, the care of a gentleman's place. Call or address Gardener, at Laxcy & Fischer's, florists, No. 695 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young Swiss; first-class florist, grape, vegetable, and fruit grower; first-class references from last employer. Call on or address W. M., gardener, No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MIDDLE-AGED man of life-long experience, who guarantees his salary for his success; requires sole charge of his garden. Address J. E., gardener, No. 113 South st., City.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED thirty-seven; has a family; to work a good farm, country seat, or nursery; is a practical working gardener. Address T. D., No. 456 Pearl st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant; has had long experience; best of reference from his last place. Apply to J. C., No. 179 Chatham st., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man who thoroughly understands his business in every department. Address W. W., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD VEGETABLE AND landscape gardener; good reference. Address T. C. C., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS GARdener, whom he can highly recommend for honesty, capability, and industry. Address Gardener, Fordham, N. Y.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST ARRIVED from Europe as groom and footman; understands waiting thoroughly; is civil and obliging; the best of testimonials can be given. Address G. L., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, age twenty-two; is willing to make himself useful in every respect; good City reference. Call or address No. 122 West 18th st.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS porter in a store. Address for two days R. Cradle, Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, married; no children; understands the care of horses; good driver, gardener, farmer, or coachman; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; good references. Address J. G. T., Uptown Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—A POSITION OF TRUST AND RESPONsibility by a thoroughly competent party, where energetic devotion to the employer's interests will be suitably rewarded. Address SECRETARY, Box No. 516 New-York Post Office.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, newly arrived, with four years' certified references; is an excellent servant, with exception of not speaking English. Seen at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED YOUNG man as first-class waiter in a private family; good reference. Address G. W., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH HEAD waiter, or butler, speaking English, with good City reference; will go with or without a second man. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

WAITER.—BY A CHINAMAN AS WAITER IN A family, or to make himself useful in any capacity. For particulars address Teacher, No. 140 East 15th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG CHINAMAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; best reference from last place. Call at 248 West 47th st., Room 10.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.

One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.

Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.

H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

BOY WANTED IN AN OFFICE; ABOUT SEVENteen; must be well educated, write a good hand, and live with his parents. Address Box No. 2,548 Post Office.

COOK, &c.—USEFUL GIRL.—TO GO A SHORT distance in the country, a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and to make butter; also a young girl, to make herself generally useful; both Protestants. Apply at No. 127 East 34th st., from 11 to 1 o'clock, basement door.

NURSE WANTED—BY THE DAY (CHILD EIGHT months old) and to go in the country for the Summer. Address, stating wages expected, with references and full particulars, G. W. J., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE person to accompany a lady to Europe as nurse and lady's maid; must be accustomed to traveling, and prepared to furnish unexceptionable reference; wages $16. Call at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d av., on Monday or Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—COOK AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SWEDish or German woman, with best of reference, as cook, where there is no kitchen-maid; also, seamstress and lady's maid, who can dress hair and has some knowledge of dress-making; French or German preferred. Apply before 1 o'clock at No. 233 5th av.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GARDENER, WHO understands green-house and vegetable gardening thoroughly, a short distance in the country; a single man only, or one whose wife is a good laundress, need apply. Inquire at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, AT No. 108 East 12th st. Those who apply must bring City references, and be willing to make themselves generally useful. Call on Wednesday and Thursday, between 3 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE TO TAKE charge of an infant and to do light house-work on Staten Island. Apply, with good reference, at No. 311 West 32d st., between 10 and 11 o'clock, to-day.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS AND PARlor maid who has good recommendations and understands the care of silver. Apply Tuesday, between the hours of 12 and 2, at No. 7 University place.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL, CAPABLE OF COOKing, washing, and ironing for a small family; good references required. Apply at No. 125 West 21st st.

WANTED—AT NO. 23 EAST 24TH ST., A COMpetent girl to do general house-work; City references required. Call from 9 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT CHAMBER-MAID, with City reference. Apply at No. 5 East 45th st., between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED WAITER; ONE recommended by last employer. Call from 10 to 1 at No. 50 West 46th st.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

One hundred and fifty dollars pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well known institution. F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

WRITING LESSONS, $3 MONTHLY; BOOKkeeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; at hours suiting. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 62 Bowery. Up-town College No. 1,275 Broadway; Ladies qualified as Bookkeepers.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

MT. PLEASANT INST.—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR Boys. Amherst, Mass., est. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—GEO. C. SMITH, A. M. Send for circular.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE PUPILS FITTED FOR COLLEGE by an experienced tutor. Address TUTOR, UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new primary school building on 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

ROBERT A. BARRY, M. D.,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
HENRY MERZ,

Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 8, 1875.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION in prices of marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—WITHIN FORTY-FIVE MINUTES OF City Hall, a comfortable cottage, (not less than nine or ten rooms,) with garden; five minutes' walk from depot; no chills or mosquitos. Address, with full particulars and lowest rent, J. F. C., Box No. 2,896 New-York Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AIR.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure, without draft or current, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, and PRACTICAL. THOUSANDS IN USE. Send for circular with testimonials. H. C. TERRY & CO., No. 95 Duane st.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian o 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CUBA.....WED., March 17 PARTHIA.....WED., Mar. 31
ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24 ALGERIA.....WED., April 7

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA

embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1875, at 1:30 P. M. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHENEAY.....SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE, POUZOLS.....April 3
PEREIRE, DANRE.....SATURDAY, April 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100.....Second, $65.
Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follow:

HERDER, Capt. SEIDEL, March 23.
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, April 6.

From Eagle Line Pier foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to PUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD, & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following Steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New York.
Nederland, March 17 State of Nevada, March 22
Vaderland, April 3 Switzerland, April 15

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New York.
Vaderland, March 10 Switzerland, March 22
Nederland, April 3 State of Nevada, April 15

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $80. Second Cabin, $60
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, March 24
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Wednesday, April 7
STATE OF NEVADA.....Wednesday, April 21

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, March 20 at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER...Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, April 3, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP...Saturday, April 10, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates. Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Sat. Mar. 20 2 P.M. Egypt, Sat. April 3, 2:30 P. M.
Spain, Sat. Mar. 27, 8:30 A.M. The Queen, Sat. April 10—

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Canada.....Wednesday, March 24, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....March 16, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on SATURDAY, March 20, at 2 P. M. from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, on SATURDAY, March 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.

Rates of Passage—New-York to San Francisco, $135, $125, or $60 currency, according to location.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. GRAY, March 20, 12 noon.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. RATHBUN, April 1, 12 noon, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China the first of every month.

CITY OF TOKIO.....April 1

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

KUPE & LATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

H. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, March 18
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new).....Thursday, April 1

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, April 20

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 3 and April 24 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

PORT ROYAL AND FERNANDINA STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY THROUGH LINE TO FLORIDA WITHOUT CHANGE.

The steamer LE'D. DANIELS Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will be dispatched for FERNANDINA, via Port Royal, THURSDAY, March 18, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 3 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to Fernandina, first-class.....$20 00
New-York to Jacksonville, first-class.....22 50
New-York to Augusta, first-class.....20 00

These rates include state-rooms and meals on the steamer. Through tickets to all points in Florida.

Steamer NORTH POINT will follow on the 25th inst.

For freight or passage apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 6 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ANDES.....March 31.
ATLAS.....April 17.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

CLARIBEL.....March 22.
ALPS.....April 9.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations. INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,

from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, WEDNESDAY, March 17.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, SATURDAY, March 20.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

Excursion tickets to Charleston and return will be issued for $30, good from 20th March to 10th April, available to all officers and members of the military of Boston, New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia to visit the Grand Easter Fair of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 17
Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 20,
from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 25.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

MCKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DENNIS K. NEAL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, attorney at law, one of the Administrators, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 1, 1875.

JAMES E. CARPENTER, } Administrators.
MARY B. NEAL,

mh10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA THERESA BICKNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of December, 1874.

JOSEPH I. BICKNELL, Executor.

d23-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. RAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 254 West 52d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.

d2-1aw6mW* BENJAMIN RAY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.

PHŒNIX REMSEN,
ALEXANDER S. WEBB,
ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, } Executors.
GEORGE G. WATERS,
WILLIAM H. KANE,

d2-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. BEEKMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of John N. Beekman, Esq., one of said subscribers, No. 18 East Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of July next.—Dated New-York, the eighteenth day of January, 1875.

JOHN N. BEEKMAN,
JAMES H. BEEKMAN, } Executors.
WILLIAM B. BEEKMAN,

Ja20-1aw6m-W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874. CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.

o7-1aw6mW*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH LODER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Jeremiah Loder, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of April, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitz Roy, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 245 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1875.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Petitioner.
M10-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United states for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE SCHOBER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Schober, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.

mh10 1aw3wW* IGNATZ KELLER, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 3d day of March, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MAX HAMBURGER and BERTHOLD FRANKEL, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
mh3-1aw3wW No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

FRANCKE, LOUIS.—NEW-YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—ALBERT HAMMACKER against LOUIS FRANCKE. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 318 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the 30th day of November, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1875.

JOHN F. BAKER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 318 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of January, 1875.

JOHN F. BAKER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
mh3-1aw6wW* No. 318 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT

Having purchased a line of PINE PARLOR and BEDROOM FURNITURE, we are prepared to DISPOSE of the ASSORTMENT at a TRIFLE ABOVE COST. The suits are exceedingly handsome, made up in the NEWEST and BEST STYLES, and WELL DESERVING the ATTENTION of PARTIES FURNISHING or REFITTING their dwellings, as EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS to buy fine goods at a LOW PRICE will CERTAINLY BE OFFERED.

MOURNING GOODS

Splendid lines of BLACK GOODS, in all prices and qualities.

GRENADINES, plaid, striped, and plain.

ENGLISH and FRENCH PRINTS, new designs.

GUIPURE NET, a new article for Polonaise or tablers.

☞ MOURNING ORDERS ATTENDED TO WITH THE UTMOST DISPATCH. ☜

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FURNISHING GOODS.

We are now prepared, under superior management, to offer a SUPERB LINE of Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods, which for STYLE and WORKMANSHIP will be found EQUAL to the FINEST IMPORTED. LADIES' FINE UNDERWEAR and CHILDREN'S SUITS a SPECIAL FEATURE.

OPENING DAYS,

MARCH 23, 24, AND 25.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST., NEW-YORK.

SPRING OPENING.

Johnson Bros. & Co.,

UNION SQUARE,

Respectfully invite their customers to their

SPRING OPENING

OF

FRENCH TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

March 18 and 19.

They will also open a full line of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Comprising FRENCH and ENGLISH

CHIP HATS AND BONNETS,

ENGLISH and DOMESTIC

STRAW GOODS,

FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,

SASH AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,

DRESS AND TRIMMING SILKS,

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

They will also open a large assortment of

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS, &c.

Together with a large and elegant stock of English and Domestic

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

Very fine goods at very low prices.

JOHNSON BROTHERS & CO.,

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH ST.,

UNION SQUARE.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, NO. 914 Broadway, 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED FASHIONS. Patterns NOW READY. CLOTH HOODS with every pattern. Cutting and fitting. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway between 20th and 21st sts.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, near 19th st., will have their opening of a choice selection of French Bonnets and English Round Hats, in Chip and Straw, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 18 and 19.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN WOULD like an unfurnished room and bedroom, with board, near Union square. Terms not to exceed $70 per month. Address BOARDER, Station C.

WANTED.—BOARD IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, for a brother and sister, with three rooms, two uniting; location between 33d and 40th st.; references exchanged. Address A., Box No. 3,893 New-York Post Office.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR SUMMER MONTHS, within 30 miles of New-York, for gentleman, wife, infant, and nurse. Address, stating terms and location, E., Box No. 2,536 New-York Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of McCULLOUGH'S LEAD COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee of McCullough's Lead Company, bankrupt, will sell at public auction on Thursday, the 8th day of April, 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 60 Duane street, corner of Elm street, in the City of New-York, by David B. McCullough, auctioneer, all the stock of goods, store fixtures, and machinery lately the property of said bankrupt, consisting of lead pipe, shot, reels, kegs, office furniture, &c., &c., and one lead pipe machine, in good order.—New-York, March 16, 1875. JAMES McCULLOUGH, Assignee.

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ART.

MR. DANIEL A. MATHEWS' FIRST SALE OF HIGH-CLASS WATER COLORS.

By distinguished American and foreign artists, will take place on

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MARCH 18 AND 19,
At 12 o'clock each day,
At the
MATHEWS GALLERY,
NOS. 47 AND 49 ALBERT ST.
Now on exhibition, with catalogues.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS,
Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF TEAS, FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c.—By virtue of an order of the Marine Court to me directed, I will sell WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 11 clock A. M., No. 13 Bowery, by S. Herman, Sheriff's Auctioneer: Chests of black and green teas, coffee, sugars, flour, spices, soap, &c. Also, a large lot of other groceries, &c. WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.

WILLIAM H. BURNS, Deputy.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a large lot of choice wines, liquors, and cigars. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPT SALE OF BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.—In the matter of HENRY N. MORGAN, bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, March 29, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 57 Warren st., New-York City, a large stock of butter and cheese, together with store fixtures, safe, scales, desks, &c.—Dated March 16, 1875.

DANIEL S. RALSTEAD, Assignee.
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN the management of real estate, who can furnish some money, to unite with me in improving and selling a valuable tract of land well located within an hour of New-York, and in the centre of a flourishing town. Address A. O. R., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

A POULTRY, GAME, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLE stand in Tompkins Market for sale cheap; sickness the cause. J. J. MALONE, Store 4, Market, No. 121 Nagau st.

CAPITALISTS WILLING TO INVEST.—Negotiate a safe and very profitable enterprise, will please address ORIGINAL BASIS, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. PITKIN, NO. 235 WEST 38TH ST., having leased the two elegant connecting houses on the north-west corner of Madison av. and 40th st., is prepared to make favorable arrangements for board with families for the Spring and Summer months; rooms en suite; parlor floor, with private bath, &c.; house opposite Columbia College grounds; ready for occupancy April 15.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, large handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom on second floor for a party of gentlemen or family; house and table first class; no moving in May.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, with private table or with breakfast only, an entire second floor, handsomely furnished; also, other rooms; highest references.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62, WEST.—To let—A large room on second story, alcove; hot and cold water; also, rooms for single gentlemen; first-class board; also table board; references.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—WILL BE VACATED April 1; one suite, second floor, consisting of four light rooms; hot and cold water; with or without private table; refer to parties vacating.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, NO. 114 East 19th st.—Handsomely-furnished large front room with board; everything first-class; also, day board; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with and without board, obtained by applying to E. A. DALBY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av. Register established nine years.

NO. 39 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; transient and day board. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—THIRD floor, front, bath, &c., with or without private table; also, parlor and bed-room; table board.

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—TWO connecting second-story front rooms; also other rooms to rent, with board to adults desiring a refined home.

NO. 12 WEST 10TH ST., THIRD HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—Rooms to let, with board, to a family or a party of gentlemen; terms moderate.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—THREE SINGLE AND one double. Table first-class. References given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, adjoining Grand Hotel, No. 36 West 31st st.; highest references exchanged.

NO. 351 5TH AV.—FRONT ROOMS, NEWLY furnished, with or without board. Terms moderate to a small family of adults.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, en suite or singly; superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, on the third and fourth floors; references exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms can be obtained, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor room for gentleman and wife, with board.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; hall-room for a gentleman.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital.....$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up.....7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD. COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED. DRAFTS ON CANADA 1800 DEB. BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM,

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY:

The undersigned, holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, having conferred with various parties in the interest and management of said railroad, and made a partial investigation of its affairs, are of the opinion that the bondholders, for the protection of themselves, should take no hasty action in the premises, but meet together for consultation in their own behalf, and have before them all such information as can be acquired for their use and benefit.

We, therefore, ask you to be present at such a meeting, to be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, Wall st., on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M.

EDENB. CAULDWELL, New-York.
A. W. SPIES, New-York.
F. W. HUIDEKOPER, Meadville, Penn.
GARRY R. CHAMBERS, McLean, N. Y.
CHANDLER ROBBINS, New-York.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company adopted the following resolution on the 5th of January instant:

Whereas, This company has applied to Congress for aid to complete its road by a Government guarantee of interest on its bonds hereafter to be issued, and whereas, it is desirable that the holders of this company's first mortgage bonds should meet for conference and action concerning their interests generally, and especially in relation to any action Congress may take on the company's application now pending before it; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary call a meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, to be held in its office, in New-York City, on the 18th day of March next, at noon, to take action in the premises.

Pursuant to the above resolution, the holders of the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are requested to meet at its office, No. 23 5th av., New-York City, at noon of the 18th day of March, 1875.

SAMUEL WILKESON,
Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO., Nos. 74 and 76 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY the 21st day of March, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. H. GUION, Chairman.

A. HEDENBURG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the annual report will be presented, any business transacted that may be presented to the stockholders, and officers elected for the ensuing year.

The transfer-book will be closed from 10th to 17th March, both days inclusive.

SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECtors of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the General Office of the company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the day of election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT E. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice City bonds and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest, promptly paid; for sale below par.

$100,000.—WANTED, BY A MEMBER of many years' experience, a partner, either active or special, and this amount, to engage in the stock, bond, and gold commission business; best of references given. Address E. W., Box No. 4,321 New-York Post Office.

$50,000. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO Seventy-five Bonds, or $100,000 Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds wanted in exchange for a desirable lot of unincumbered Western property. Address IOWA,

THE RAPID TRANSIT FUND.

MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE DEFERRED CAPITAL STOCK.

A CONSTITUTION ADOPTED—ANIMATED DISCUSSION AND EXPLANATIONS — MR. DRAKE WITHDRAWS, BUT FINALLY CONSENTS TO ACT—THE MEETING ACCEPTS HIS VIEWS.

The meeting of the committee of the subscribers to the deferred capital stock resulted in the adoption of some resolutions which called for the organization of those public-spirited citizens into a body to be known as the New-York Rapid Transit Association, which should have officers to be chosen from twenty-four Directors, and the framing of a constitution by a committee—Messrs. C. H. Roosevelt, L. B. Roeder, and William H. Morrell. In pursuance of resolutions the meeting adjourned until yesterday afternoon, when the subscribers were requested to reassemble at the Chamber of Commerce to hear the report of the committee, and to complete the organization by electing officers after the adoption of the constitution.

At the appointed hour there were not many persons present except the committeemen, Messrs. W. H. Morrell, J. Cohen, L. B. Roeder, B. L. Ackerman, Charles H. Roosevelt. There were, however, P. W. Stebbins, Gouverneur Morris, Mr. Kemp, of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association; Mr. C. Root, Judge Walsh, of Morrisania, and James M. Drake. Before the close of the business these members were augmented by the arrival of several subscribers to the deferred capital stock fund. The meeting was called to order by Mr. B. L. Ackerman, who said:

GENTLEMEN: You have been called together in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting held in these rooms March 8, for the purpose of electing officers and adopting a constitution, a draft of which will be submitted to you for approval, and to take action on all other matters appertaining to a permanent organization, having for its object the establishment of rapid transit in this City. What is the pleasure of this meeting?

Mr. W. H. Morrell nominated Gouverneur Morris for Chairman, and he was unanimously chosen to preside, with Mr. C. H. Roosevelt as Secretary. The first business in order, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, was the report of the Committee on Constitution, which was rendered by Mr. Roosevelt, who read the draft of the constitution, which was afterward approved section by section, and after being amended was made to read as follows:

NEW-YORK RAPID TRANSIT ASSOCIATION.

Constitution.

First—The New-York Rapid Transit Association is established to devise means by which rapid transit for passengers may be obtained through the City of New-York, by raising a capital fund for that purpose.

Second—Any person may become a member of the association who is interested in the subject for which the association is formed, upon such terms and conditions as are prescribed in the by-laws.

Third—The management of the association shall be intrusted to a Board of Directors composed of twenty-five members, to be elected by the members of the association.

Fourth—The officers of the association shall be a President, five Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the members.

Fifth—The Board of Directors shall elect from their own number a Committee on Finances, to be composed of five members, an Executive Committee of five, and a Committee on Organization of three, and such other committees as they may deem necessary.

Sixth—All elections shall be by ballot. The officers elected shall hold office until their successors shall be chosen. In case of a vacancy in any office it shall be filled by a vote of the Board of Directors at a regular meeting.

Seventh—This constitution may be amended by a two-third vote of the members of the Board of Directors present at two successive regular meetings thereof, provided a written or printed notice signed by three members, stating the character of the proposed amendment, and a copy of the proposed amendment be sent with the notice to all the members of the Board of Directors at least five days before the first meeting at which the amendment is to be acted upon.

Eighth—The officers of the association, acting with the Board of Directors, shall have power to make such by-laws as they may deem necessary to further the interests of the association, to be approved by a majority of the subscribers present, at a meeting called for that purpose, before taking effect.

Ninth—There shall be held an annual meeting of the association on the fourth Tuesday of March of each year, at which meeting the election for Directors, and such other business as may be brought before it, shall take place.

Regular or special meetings to be held as provided for in the by-laws.

Before the adoption of this constitution a great deal of time was lost in debating on the propriety of printing it. It was agreed, however, to accept it, section by section, as written, and this gave rise to no slight difficulty before the close of the meeting. Before the first adoption of the constitution, which was adopted twice, the election of officers under it came up for discussion. Mr. Kemp suggested that the constitution could not be adopted until the ninth section was completed, by fixing the date of the annual election to be provided for by it. Fearful that there existed a disposition in the meeting to make yesterday—the third Tuesday in March—the election day, Mr. W. H. Morrell moved that the selection of permanent officers and Directors of the association be deferred until subscriptions amounting to $1,000,000 be procured. He declared that capitalists, who were ready to subscribe their names for $25,000, if shown that the organization was in earnest, would not do so if they were aware that their subscriptions were to be controlled by irresponsible persons. In his judgment, it was decidedly better to defer electing officers until it could be demonstrated to capitalists that their money would be entrusted to the keeping of men likely to use it properly.

Mr. Cohn called for the question on the adoption of the constitution, and asked the privilege of making an important explanation to the meeting.

Mr. P. W. Stebbins moved to proceed to the election of officers.

Ex-Alderman McCafferty moved to grant Mr. Cohn the privilege of making his explanation.

Mr. Kemp, to facilitate matters, and to complete the constitution, moved that the words, "Third Tuesday of March," be inserted in the ninth section.

Mr. Morrell, who had stated his willingness to withdraw his resolution, now pressed it on the same grounds he had before stated.

Mr. P. W. Stebbins moved to appoint a committee of ten to select officers to be elected at the next meeting.

Mr. Morrell added that he wished to substitute "fourth Tuesday" for Mr. Kemp's date. This was carried, and the constitution was adopted as a whole for the first time.

Mr. C. H. Roosevelt then, as Chairman of the committee to report a list of names of eligible persons for officers of the association, merely reported progress, and asked that the committee be discharged.

Mr. Ackerman rendered a minority report, stating that some gentlemen had been decided on as eligible for some offices, but that all had not been chosen.

Mr. P. W. Stebbins then offered his resolution, calling for the appointment of a committee of ten, including the old committee, to select and report a suitable body of men for officers of the association. He reduced the number to five. This was adopted.

Several gentlemen were named by the meeting to act on the committee, the chairman, Mr. Morris, declining to assume the responsibility of appointing it, and among others was Mr. J. M. Drake.

Mr. Drake said that having been mentioned he would say a word to the meeting. He heartily concurred in every effort to promote rapid transit and to aid it. He had offered a suggestion as a financier a few weeks ago, to raise a fund for the specific purpose of aiding rapid transit. The thing, it seemed to him, had assumed a general shape and instead of the movement being one now for the establishment of a deferred capital stock fund for the removal of the principal obstacle to rapid transit, it was now for the general purpose, which was one he did not feel competent to enter upon. He therefore felt that he must withdraw from any active participation in the present movement, more especially as he felt that his original purpose was completely ignored by the present project.

Mr. Morrell wanted Mr. Drake on the committee, but as Mr. Drake would not act, he nominated Mr. Kemp in his place.

Mr. Root said that if Mr. Drake retired he should, through sympathy only.

Mr. Stebbins also sympathized with Mr. Drake, but did not agree with his method of attaining the object desired.

Mr. Cohn arose here and declared his determination to make his explanation. He avowed that Mr. Morrell had fought the Conference Committee in its efforts to send communications and invitations to capitalists relative to the meeting now being held, and he could not help noticing that Mr. Morrell was fighting the association in its efforts to complete its organization even on this occasion.

Mr. Morrell explained that what Mr. Cohn wanted to have done in the Committee of Conference was entirely without the acquiescence of the majority of its members, who were absent.

Here followed some further discussion in this strain until Mr. Drake was requested to state whether he would reconsider his withdrawal or not.

Mr. Drake stated that he could not, and then indicated that the constitution was faulty as adopted because it did not mention the primary object of the association, the capital-stock fund, or the subscribers to it. Immediately the vote adopting the constitution was reconsidered, amendments made in the first and eighth sections, and re-adopted.

Mr. Stebbins asked Mr. Drake if he would prefer that a certain sum should be raised before any organization should be completed.

Mr. Drake said that if an organization were to be formed, headed by well-known men, and a body of Trustees of highly respectable men were selected for the handling and final distribution of subscriptions, subject to the fiat of the subscribers, it would command the respect of all men.

Mr. Stebbins moved again that, in accordance with Mr. Drake's views, a committee of ten, which was afterward, on motion of the Chairman, reduced to five, be appointed. The following gentlemen were named: Messrs. Ackerman, Root, Roeder, Drake, and Morrill. They are known as a Nominating Committee, to select officers for the association to be elected next Tuesday.

Mr. Ackerman offered the following resolution:

Whereas, A bill is now pending in the Legislature authorizing and requiring the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn to complete the bridge over the East River as a public work; and

Whereas, The expenditure necessary to complete said work is estimated to be $9,000,000, of which New-York has, by the terms of said bill, to pay one-third, or $3,000,000; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider the question as to whether the same amount expended in furnishing rapid transit facilities would not result in greater benefit to the citizens and tax-payers of New-York City, said committee to report at the next meeting of the association.

This was first adopted, then reconsidered, and, on motion of Messrs. Kemp and Drake, withdrawn as injurious.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at such hour and place next Tuesday as the Committee on Nominations shall announce.

A meeting of the West Side Association will be held to-morrow evening at Harvard Hall, No. 729 Sixth avenue, corner of Forty-second street, at which the question of rapid transit will be discussed. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. Fernando Wood, and Messrs. Wheeler H. Peckham, Dwight H. Olmstead, John W. Pirsson, and others.

PLANS SUBMITTED TO THE MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Municipal Reform Association of the Seventh Assembly District, held at No. 43 Washington square, last evening, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall presided. Mr. William Oland Bourne and Mr. Stephen Angell, on invitation, gave their opinions and suggested plans by which rapid transit might be secured. Mr. Bourne suggested the construction of a surface road from the Harlem River to Bowling Green via Fourth avenue, which, he said, in order to meet the wants of such a road would have to be widened 100 feet on the west side, above Forty-second street, in order not to interfere with the Grand Central Depot. From Union square a street should be cut through to Greene and Eighth streets, and Greene street from that point to Canal should be widened seventy-five feet to admit of eight tracks being laid. From this point Mr. Bourne proposed to reach Bowling Green by way of Church street as the shortest and most desirable route. Mr. Angell's plan was for an elevated road from King's Bridge to the Battery through any of the central avenues, the cars to be suspended from the track, and propelled by stationary engines by means of a wire rope, something similar to that formerly used by the Greenwich Elevated Railway Company. Before the adjournment the thanks of the association were tendered to Messrs. Angell and Bourne, on motion.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

THE STREET-CLEANING APPROPRIATION—THE ROUTE OF THE PARADE ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY—THE BOARD HAS NO RIGHT TO DICTATE—MINOR MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Commissioner Disbecker, Chairman of the Committee on Street-cleaning, offered a resolution requesting the Board of Apportionment to transfer $100,000 from the street-cleaning fund of 1874 for the purpose of immediately cleaning the streets. The Commissioner explained that there was in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board of Police an unexpended balance of about $120,000 from the sum appropriated for street-cleaning purposes for 1874, and he proposed to apply to the Board of Apportionment for the transfer of $100,000 from this unexpended balance to the fund for the present year to be used for the purpose of thoroughly cleaning the streets, which are at present in a terrible condition. The entire appropriation for street-cleaning purposes for 1875 was $800,000, but the Board were not allowed to draw more than one-twelfth of this appropriation, amounting to $66,666 66 per month. This sum was not by any means adequate to clean the streets in their present condition, and by using a portion of the unexpended balance of last year's appropriation the Board would be able to clean the streets thoroughly at once and save a great deal of money during the Summer and Fall.

Commissioner Voorhis was opposed to the resolution, as he thought the amount asked for was too large. He had no doubt that the money would be judiciously and economically expended, but he thought that $50,000 was sufficient for the purpose. He then offered as an amendment to strike out $100,000 and insert in lieu thereof $50,000. The amendment was lost, Messrs. Voorhis and Matsell voting in the affirmative and Messrs. Duryee and Disbecker in the negative. Commissioner Voorhis then moved to make the sum asked for $75,000, and this motion was lost, the mover alone voting in the affirmative. The question was then taken on the original resolution asking for the transfer of $100,000, and this was lost by a tie vote, Commissioners Disbecker and Duryee voting in the affirmative and Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis in the negative.

The subject of the parade of the Irish societies on Wednesday, St. Patrick's Day, was then brought up for final action. The route of the procession, as published in THE TIMES, was read, and Commissioner Disbecker moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Police will furnish a Police escort for the procession, and designate the conditions for the movement of the procession, as follows: The procession to be formed in column, not exceeding fours, and more in all streets next to the curb, on the line right of the line of march, without marching on any railroad tracks, and so as not to interfere with the movement of street cars by the formation, march or halt of the procession, and that below Duane street the pedestrian portion of the procession move on the west sidewalk of Centre street to the park entrance. The attention of the officers in charge of the procession is called to chapter 590 of the laws of 1872.

Commissioner Voorhis remarked that he disapproved of the route selected by the persons in charge of the procession, in so far as it extended below Canal street. If it was within the power of the Board of Police to prohibit the procession going below Canal street, he would vote for such a prohibition, but he regretted that the law did not give the Board the power to prohibit the movement of processions, except to prevent them marching on the railroad tracks, provided the persons in charge of the procession give six hours' notice to the police authorities. He, however, desired to express his disapproval of the route selected, or that portion of it below Canal street, because the procession is calculated to seriously interrupt business in the lower portion of the city. Below Canal street are situated the freight depots of most of the railroads leading from the City, and also the wharves of the principal steam-ship companies, and great delay in shipping goods is always experienced during the march of the procession. The fact of the consent of Mayor Wickham to review the procession at the City Hall was not of itself a sufficient reason for incumbering the streets and interrupting commerce to several hours, for the Mayor was ready and willing to have the review take place at the Plaza at Union square, a place which had been specially prepared for such ceremonies. He, therefore, offered an amendment granting the escort, but expressing disapproval of the route chosen. The amendment was lost, and the original motion was then adopted, all the Commissioners voting in the affirmative.

A report was received from the engineer of the Police boat Seneca in relation to the unsafe and dangerous condition of the boiler. A similar report was received from Capt. Yule, of the Sanitary Company, and both reports were referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Patrolman John J. Kane, of the Twentieth Precinct, was fined sixteen days' pay and dismissed the department on charges of intoxication and grossly improper conduct. Patrolman Matthew Fitzsimmons, of the Fourth Precinct, was fined twenty days' pay and was dismissed for intoxication and insubordination. Patrolman Thomas Murray, of the Thirtieth Precinct, was dismissed for intoxication, and Patrolman Patrick H. Hackney, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was dismissed for having obtained his position on the force by perjury and misrepresentations.

A communication was received from Fitz John Porter, Commissioner of Public Works, complaining that the employes of the Street-cleaning Bureau swept large quantities of ice and snow into the receiving basins at the corners of streets and choked up the sewers. The letter was referred to the Street-cleaning Committee.

THE BELLEVUE MEDICAL BOARD.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday received the minutes of the Bellevue Hospital Medical Board reorganization meeting, held on Monday. The election of officers, which took place after the transaction of some preliminary business, resulted as follows: President, Dr. A. Clark; Vice President, J. J. Crane; Secretary, Dr. Janeway; Committee on Inspection, Drs. Polk, Thomson, Janeway, and Clark; Committee on Examination, Drs. Wood, Sands, Loomis, and Crane; Committee on Apothecary's Department, Drs. Smith and Thomson; Committee on Records, Drs. Wood and Clark. The terms of service of the members were arranged as follows: Three years, Drs. Sayre, Janeway, Budd, Loomis, Krackowitzer, Taylor, Clark, and Crane; five years, Drs. Gowley, Lusk, Barlser, Polk, Thomson, Mason, Jacobi, and Marlsoe; seven years, Drs. Mott, Wood, Hamilton, Sands, Delafield, Flint, G. M. Smith, S. Smith.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange held a meeting yesterday morning and confirmed the action of the Committee on Information and Statistics in condemning the bill before the Legislature for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics. Notice of the action of the board was ordered to be sent to the Legislature. The Committee on Trade recommended a new form for a canal bill of lading for grain, designed to give better security than at present to shippers and parties who advance money on consignments. Reports having been received of unjust discriminations on the part of railway companies in favor of Boston and other cities against New-York, the matter was referred to the Law Committee for their action. The following new members were elected: Simeon M. Ayres, E. T. Bell, Gustav Eckmeyer, J. C. Gale, J. C. Grapel, Richard Hawley, jr., Sherman Hoyt, Thomas Hulsehings, Theodore Johnson, Ulric King, Albert Kinkel, John Morrison, A. G. Van Tassel, John T. Wilcox.

The Dinner Committee of the Exchange have organized as follows: Chairman, William H. Phillips; Secretary, R. S. Holt; Treasurer, Theodore I. Husted; Stewards, J. H. Herrick, J. M. Motley, R. S. Holt; Committee on Invitations, Toasts, and Speeches, Henry W. Smith, James L. Flint, John H. Boynton, and Theodore I. Husted.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE ON THE RESOLUTION TO ADMIT PINCHBACK.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback to-day, and Mr. ALCORN, of Mississippi, said he was one of the members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which signed the report in favor of a new election in Louisiana, but now he regarded the question of a new election in that State postponed indefinitely. The House of Representatives, the popular branch of Congress, had recognized the Kellogg Government as the legal Government of the State, and the arbitration now in progress bid fair to adjust all the difficulties, as it was organized by the consent of the Kellogg party, as well as by the aggrieved party.

MR. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said he thought the Senator from Mississippi was mistaken in his construction of the rule passed by the House of Representatives. He [Mr. Dawes] did not understand the resolution, when he gave it his vote, as recognizing the Kellogg Government as the legal Government of Louisiana. The House voted that it would recognize William P. Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana, that was all. But it had no idea of voting upon the legality of either the McEnery or the Kellogg Government. The House had purposely avoided passing upon the legality of the Government of that State. Upon the question by what right or by what authority Kellogg was installed in the office of Governor, the House of Representatives took care not to express itself.

Mr. ALCORN, resuming his argument, said he still adhered to the views expressed by him in the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in 1873, in regard to the election in Louisiana, and the decrees of the Supreme Court of that State, for which he had no respect; but in the interest of peace, and with the hope of settling this Louisiana question, he would vote to seat Mr. Pinchback. He [Pinchback] represented the colored race; he was a representative of the colored man. True, he did not come clothed with all the forms and observances of the law, but he did come with the credentials signed by a Governor, who had been recognized by the House of Representatives as Governor. If the Republican Party was in the majority in Louisiana, and he believed it was, the negroes placed it in the majority, and Mr. Pinchback, as their representative should be admitted.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said the best reason for excluding this applicant had been stated by the Senator from Mississippi, when he said he [Pinchback] did not come clothed with all the forms and observances of law. He spoke at considerable length against the resolution.

At the conclusion of Mr. Edmunds' speech there was applause in the galleries, but it was soon suppressed by the Chair.

Mr. MCDONALD, of Indiana, also spoke against the resolution.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, defended the action of the Lynch Board, and said it was true that that board did not have the returns before it. No other board had them. They could not be obtained. He argued that Kellogg received a majority of the votes actually polled in Louisiana in 1872, and that the Legislature which elected Pinchback was the true Legislature of the State, having passed laws which were obeyed, and it was the only body which made the laws for the State.

Before concluding, Mr. HOWE yielded for a motion for an executive session, which was agreed to, and at 4:45 o'clock the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

At 5:10 P. M. the doors were reopened and a recess was ordered till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling at 7:30 P. M., Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, continued his argument, and was followed by Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois.

At 9:45 o'clock Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, took the floor to close the debate. He said it was manifest to all that the Democratic Party had made this a party question since the beginning. Referring to the Senator from Vermont, [Mr. Edmunds,] he said he had never heard a better Democratic speech, or a more one-sided one, than that Senator made. He made no reference at all to the crimes and murders which had been committed in Louisiana.

Mr. EDMUNDS said his friend [Mr. Morton] had said he never heard a better Democratic speech. Had not the Senator heard better ones when he used to make them himself? [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON said he had made Democratic speeches, but the last one he made was in 1852, and if he could not now be forgiven for that, after the lapse of nearly twenty-three years, he never would be forgiven in this world. If it was to be thrown in his face now that he made Democratic speeches twenty-three years ago, what extenuation was to be made for a Republican who makes Democratic speeches on this floor in 1875? [Applause in the galleries.]

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds to insert the word "not" before the word "admitted," so the resolution would read: "Resolved, That P. B. S. Pinchback be not admitted as Senator from Louisiana," &c.

Mr. WEST said that during the last two days there had been such a variety and contrariety of opinions developed that he was not willing to trust the admission of his colleague to a vote at this time. If the new Senators alone had listened very attentively, he felt very grateful. He moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until the second Monday of December next.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said the Senate had been told again and again that the public interest demanded that the resolution should be acted on now. He was therefore opposed to postponing it.

The motion of Mr. West to postpone the resolution was then agreed to—yeas 33, nays 30—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Clayton, Conover, Creswell, Dennis, Dorsey, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, McMillan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, West, Windom—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Caperton, Christiancy, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Goodthwaite, Gordon, Hitchcock, Johnson, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Merrimon, Norwood, Randolph Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Withers—30.

Messrs. Edmunds, of Vermont, and Robertson, of South Carolina, did not respond when their names were called.

Messrs. Anthony and Wright, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Wadleigh and Dennis, who would have voted in the negative.

Mr. LOGAN said he would withhold his vote, as he did not desire to vote against all his friends; but he thought they were making a great mistake.

When the name of Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, was called Mr. EATON announced that his colleague was paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Cameron;) but that Senator had already voted. Mr. EATON supposed Mr. Cameron had voted by mistake.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, said he voted intentionally. He was paired with the Senator from Connecticut upon the question of admitting Mr. Pinchback, but not upon the question of postponing the resolution.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Senate approves the action heretofore taken by the President of the United States in protecting Louisiana from domestic violence, and are of opinion that he should continue to recognize in that State the existing Government.

Objection was made by several Democratic Senators to its present consideration, and it was laid over till to-morrow.

The Senate then, at 11:50 o'clock, adjourned.

THE PAINTERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the journeymen house-painters against an increase of the hours of work from eight to ten hours per day, which was commenced on Monday, continued yesterday, but it is supposed that it will be of short duration. The employes of some of the firms first involved in the strike have resumed work at the old rate of wages, $3 50 per day. The firms whose employes have resumed their work at the terms of the employers are Hobe & Oliver, in University place; Lexington & Jones, in Ninth avenue, and Barney & Steyles, in Hudson street. The employes of A. F. Pearse & Co., in East Fourth street, one of the leading firms which employs from fifty to 120 men, still hold out against the new arrangement. At an informal meeting of the strikers, held yesterday at their head-quarters, corner of Third avenue and Twenty-third street, several firms were mentioned who were represented as employing their men on the eight-hour arrangement, among them, Messrs. Rockafellow, of Hudson street; Nathaniel Beam, of Bleecker; Cornell, of Third avenue, and West, of Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. It is known, however, that in some of the shops the ten-hour system has been in force during the last year. Notwithstanding some of the leaders of the strike represent that about 1,500 men are engaged in it, it is probable that the number amounts to but a few hundred. A member of the firm most involved—Pearse & Co.—told a TIMES reporter yesterday that they had a number of applications from men willing to take the places of the men on strike, on the ten-hour arrangement, but as yet they have had no reason to fill the places of the strikers.

REDUCED FREIGHT RATES ON RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The trunk railroad lines from New-York to Chicago have reduced the freight rates on Western-bound freight as follows:

On first class, from $1 to 75 cents; second class, from 90 cents to 70 cents; third class, from 75 cents to 60 cents; fourth class, from 60 cents to 45 cents; special, from 45 cents to 35 cents. Coffee, sugar and molasses go for 30 cents.

The Western and other roads, to protect themselves, have adopted arbitrary rates instead of pro rates, as heretofore. The points from which arbitrary rates are adopted are Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Toledo, Fort Wayne, and Logansport.

CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY IN THE LOUISIANA HOUSE.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 16.—Marshal Packard telegraphs Gov. Kellogg that the arbitration gives the Conservatives a majority of 8 in the House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A stated meeting of the Board of Education will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

An unknown man, about sixty years of age, was found drowned at the foot of West Forty-second street yesterday.

The anniversary dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will be given this evening, at 6 P. M., at the Hoffman House.

We are indebted to the Purser of the Havana steam-ship City of Merida for the prompt delivery at this office of our Cuban mail package.

The steam-ship Republic, which arrived yesterday, brought 305 immigrants. The number of immigrant arrivals is now increasing daily.

A numerously signed petition is in circulation in the Cotton Exchange asking the Board of Managers to make Good Friday and Holy Saturday holidays.

At the Real Estate Exchange yesterday Mr. Adrian H. Muller sold the valuable property No. 61 Lafayette place, the old homestead of the Astor family, for $97,500.

Louis Wolf, a waiter, thirty years old, hung himself at his residence, No. 528 Sixth street, yesterday morning. He was despondent owing to a lack of employment.

In response to many requests, Miss Dickinson will, on Sunday evening next, at Steinway Hall, repeat her new lecture, or lay sermon, called "A Woman's Opinion of It."

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 31,170 letters and 41 bags of newspapers, of which the Wyoming took 28,170 letters and 39 bags, and the Columbus 3,000 letters and 2 bags.

The sixteenth annual ball of the non-commissioned officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., will take place this evening at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Hall.

The West Wisconsin Railway Company have prepared a scheme for funding the coupons on their first mortgage bonds, the interest on which has been passed. Circulars will be issued in a few days.

A lecture was delivered last evening at Cooper Institute, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, the proceeds of which will be donated to the A. M. E. Zion Church of Peekskill, N. Y.

The Port Royal Railroad bondholders met in the Union Trust Company Rooms yesterday and appointed a committee to devise a plan to rescue the road from its difficulties. The committee will report to-morrow.

An unknown man, about thirty-five years old, with a sandy mustache and side-whiskers, dropped dead yesterday morning in the ward-room of the steamer Elm City while coming from New-Haven to this City.

Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., delivered a lecture last evening, entitled "A Bit of a Secret," at the Eleventh Ward Boys' Lodging-house. The audience was both numerous and attentive, and the entertainment passed off to the delight of all present.

Horace Kneeland, a sculptor, aged sixty-eight, residing at No. 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, shot himself through the head with a pistol yesterday morning. Cause, despondency resulting from financial difficulty.

The management of the White Star Line has once more placed us under obligations by liberal supplies of English newspapers, later by two days, and received yesterday per Republic, from Liverpool March 4 and Queenstown March 5.

William K. Dearborn, resident engineer of the Fourth Avenue Improvement, died yesterday, of pneumonia, in the sixtieth year of his age. The funeral will take place to-day, from the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth-street and Park avenue.

The thirty-sixth regular public meeting of the Young Men's Woman Suffrage League will take place to-night at Cooper Institute. H. E. Peterson will deliver an address upon the subject: "Woman, the Complement of and not Supplement to Man."

Charles Bradley, aged twenty-three, of No. 72 Henry street, attempted to commit suicide at his residence yesterday by swallowing a quantity of corrosive sublimate. He refused to divulge his reasons for the act, and was removed to Park Hospital.

A lecture and ball, given by the Society of Refugees of the Commune, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Commune, and those transported to New-Caledonia, will take place at Beethoven Hall, Nos. 210 and 212 Fifth street, to-morrow evening.

A meeting of the members of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade was held yesterday, to take action relative to the recent increase in the duty on chicory of from one to five cents per pound, and a committee was appointed to proceed to Washington to investigate the matter.

In order to put a stop to persons landing on Blackwell's Island at night, and committing depredations, a resolution offered by Commissioner Brennan was adopted by the Board of Charities, asking the Commissioners of Police for the services of one policeman to perform night duty on the island.

The third social meeting of the Alumni Association of Columbia College will be held to-morrow evening at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth street. Mr. Leonard Waldo, who represented Columbia College in the transit of Venus party on board the Swatara, will give an account of the expedition.

The Committee of the Shelter of the Destitute appeal for public aid in order to enable them to meet the increasing demands of the destitute poor upon them. Donations of bread and coal will be received at the "Shelter," and money donations may be sent to Van Schaick & Co., No. 13 Broad street, or to Secretary J. M. Merrick, No. 39 Nassau street.

The regular monthly meeting of the Twenty-third Ward Republican Association was held on Monday evening at Buckelberger's Hall, Third avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second street, James R. Angell presiding. A large number of names were added to the roll, making the list of membership of this newly organized association over 400.

The solicitors of the Bank of England, and Messrs. Garvin, Fellows & Brooke, the counsel of MacDonald, the great forger, have at length arrived at an amicable understanding in regard to the ownership of MacDonald's diamonds, which have lain in the Custom-house ever since the arrest of the forger. The diamonds will soon be shipped back to England in bond.

The first sessions of an adjourned meeting of the Court of Appeals of the National Association of Trotters and Drivers were held yesterday at the Everett House. In consequence of the fact that the major part of the time was consumed in a preliminary executive session and in calling off a docket of over 150 cases, eighteen of which were responded to, only a few cases were disposed of, and the decisions in these were reserved.

The special Treasury Agents who were sent to examine the methods of appraising sugars at the Atlantic ports, have returned to Washington, having completed their labors in this City. The laws compel the use by the Appraiser of the Dutch standards furnished every year by the Board of Trade at Amsterdam, although these have long been ignored by merchants. As Congress alone has power to alter the laws, it is not probable that the mission of the Treasury Agents will have any result for some time to come.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the M. E. Church, held at No. 805 Broadway, last night, the Secretary announced that a bill perfecting their title to the Isabella Indian Farm had passed Congress. He also reported that a decision favorable to the society would shortly be made by the Interior Department, on the claims for lands on the Columbia River, Oregon. Legacies to the amount of $9,000 were reported since Jan. 1. Revs. Samuel W. Thomas and William Abbot were elected to fill vacancies caused by the death of Rev. Drs. Patterson and Brown. Rev. Dr. Tarbell, of Lee, Mass., who is to start as missionary to China to-day, was presented to the Board.

Another letter from Capt. Gregory, of the school-ship Mercury, dated Bridgetown, Barbados, Feb. 23, was received yesterday by the Commissioners of Charities. He gives an account of an excursion on Washington's Birthday by fifty of the boys to the sugar plantation of Hon. J. P. Greaves, who tendered the party the hospitalities of the place, and explained to them the mode of making sugar syrup. On the return to the ship by moonlight, the boys employed their time in singing national airs, and were greeted along the route with cheers from the natives. The Governor General and staff were to have visited the Mercury on the following day. Capt. Gregory reports all well on board. He expected to sail for Trinidad on Feb. 25.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $1,265,310 40, deposited in twelve city banks.

It is calculated that there are buildings valued in the aggregate at $60,000 already in course of erection in the Eastern District this Spring.

The Tompkins Avenue Presbyterian Church is in bankruptcy, and the members of the congregation propose to issue bonds to clear off the indebtedness.

During the week ending March 13 there were 115 cases of contagious diseases reported. Of these ten were cases of small-pox and forty-two of diphtheria.

At the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen the draft of a bill will be offered, the provisions of which shall compel the Green-Wood Cemetery Company to pay their proportion of the assessments for sewers and grading within the assessment district of the cemetery. If the bill meets the approval of the board it is to be sent to the Legislature at an early day.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors will be held this morning for the purpose of authorizing the County Treasurer to issue bonds to meet the enlistment bonds which mature in May.

THE CENTENNIAL QUESTION.

GOODS OF EXHIBITORS ARE NOT LIABLE TO SEIZURE — VIEW TAKEN BY UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS —OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY OF THE COMMISSION.

The authenticity of the startling reports which the London *Hour* is said to have quoted from the Berlin papers, to the effect that in the event of the failure of the Centennial Exhibition the goods of foreign exhibitors would be liable to seizure to meet the demands of the Commissioner's creditors, is officially denied by Hon. Alfred T. Goshorn Director General. Yesterday Mr. Goshorn dispatched a special message to Ex-Gov. Bigler, the head of the bureau in this City, with copies of an opinion of Attorney General Williams bearing directly on the subject, and given at the request of the Commission last November; also one from Mr. John L. Shoemaker, its attorney, furnished on Oct. 10, 1874.

The Attorney General of the United States, after reviewing and presenting all the authorities on the subject, closes his opinion as follows:

For the reason above set forth, I am clear in the opinion that the goods of those who shall appear as exhibitors at the International Exhibition will, under the laws of Pennsylvania, be entirely free from liability to seizure for any debts, claims, or demands whatsoever against the Centennial Commission, or any other corporate body, person, or association of persons having to do with the said exhibition. I cannot conceive of any risk from this source of the loss of their goods by foreign exhibitors, nor of any difficulty they will meet with in removing their property.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

The following is the full text of Mr. Shoemaker's opinion:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1874.

Hon. Alfred T. Goshorn, Director General:

SIR: In answer to your communication inclosing and asking a legal opinion upon the following extract of a letter from his Excellency the Austrian Minister, viz.: "Whether, in the event of the failure of the exhibition pecuniarily, an event which it is hoped and expected will not occur, the foreign goods sent to the exhibition will be held free from seizure by the creditors of the Centennial Commission and Committee, so that the foreign exhibitors may not lose their property or have difficulty in removing the same." I would state that the act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, provides that "all contracts made in any State for the purpose of the Centennial International Exhibition shall be subject to the laws thereof." The offices of the Commission and of the Board of Finance are in the State of Pennsylvania. There all the applications for space and privileges to exhibit are and must be made, no charge or claim being incurred therefor. The goods will be delivered to the Exhibition in that State. Neither the Commission nor Board of Finance have any ownership or property in them, they remain the property of the owner, and are deposited under the regulations of the Commission, to which the owners agree.

The law of Pennsylvania is well settled that goods thus deposited and placed on exhibition are free from seizure and are not liable for the debts of the person or corporation thus receiving them. The buildings are erected upon ground already belonging to the public; they are subject to real estate taxation, and are therefore exempt from that class of superior liens. The buildings, too, will be a United States bonded warehouse, in which all foreign goods for exhibition only will be entered and allowed to be returned free of duty.

I cannot imagine the probability of such a claim being made, and am clearly of the opinion that, if made, it would be utterly invalid. Yours respectfully,

JOHN L. SHOEMAKER.

We concur in the foregoing opinion.

HENRY M. PHILLIP,
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

A large number of laborers gathered in the City Hall Park yesterday for the purpose of procuring employment on the public works, but they were unsuccessful. A few "tickets" entitling the holders to work were given out, and it is likely that more will be distributed to-morrow.

Mr. E. G. Gilmore, the Superintendent of Streets, sent the following letter of resignation to Commissioner Porter yesterday:

MARCH 16, 1875.

Gen. Fitz John Porter, Commissioner of Public Works:

SIR: In consideration of the recent change in the administration of the Department of Public